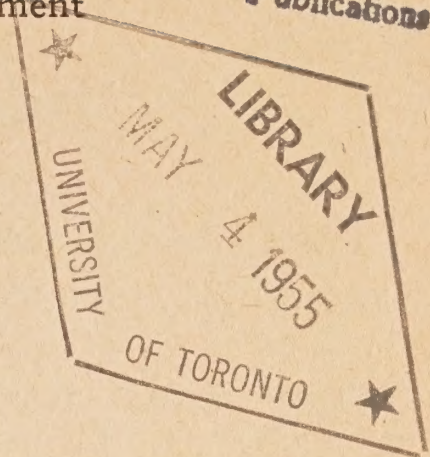


CAI
XC2
- 1955
B65

HOUSE OF COMMONS
Second Session—Twenty-second Parliament
1955

Government
Publications



SPECIAL COMMITTEE

ON

BROADCASTING

Chairman: Dr. PIERRE GAUTHIER

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS AND EVIDENCE

No. 3

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1955

FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1955

WITNESS:

A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Canadian
Broadcasting Corporation.

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON
BROADCASTING

Chairman: Dr. Pierre Gauthier

Vice-Chairman: Mr. G. D. Weaver

and

Messrs.

Balcer
Beaudry
Boisvert
Bryson
Carter
Cauchon
Decore
Diefenbaker
Dinsdale

Fleming
Gauthier (*Nickel Belt*)
Goode
Hansell
Henry
Holowach
Kirk (*Shelburne-
Yarmouth-Clare*)

Knight
McCann
Monteith
Reinke
Richard (*Ottawa East*)
Richardson
Robichaud
Studer

R. J. GRATRIX,
Clerk of the Committee.

CAI
XC2
1955
B65

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

Room 118,
THURSDAY, April 21, 1955.

The Special Committee on Broadcasting met at 3.30 o'clock p.m. this day. Dr. Pierre Gauthier, the Chairman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Balcer, Boisvert, Bryson, Carter, Cauchon, Decore, Dinsdale, Fleming, Goode, Hansell, Holowach, Kirk (*Shelburne-Yarmouth-Claire*), Knight, McCann, Monteith, Reinke, Richard (*Ottawa East*) and Richardson.

In attendance: From the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: Messrs. A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman of the Board of Governors, J. A. Ouimet, General Manager, E. L. Bushnell, Assistant General Manager, H. Bramah, Treasurer, M. Ouimet, Assistant Director of Programmes, Frank Peers, Supervisor of Talks and Public Affairs, R. C. Fraser, Director of Press and Information, W. H. Hogg, Chief News Editor, W. E. Powell, Commercial Manager, R. E. Keddy, Secretary of the Board of Governors and J. A. Halbert, Assistant Secretary.

The Chairman presented the Second Report of the Sub-Committee on Agenda and Procedure as follows:

"Your Sub-Committee met at 11.00 o'clock a.m. Thursday, April 21st, with the following members present: Messrs. Boisvert, Decore, Hansell, Knight, Fleming and the Chairman.

Your Sub-Committee wishes to report that communications have been received from the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Radio and Television League stating that they do not wish to have representatives appear before the Committee nor is it their intention to file written briefs.

Your Sub-Committee is also in receipt of a communication from the Canadian Association of Broadcasters requesting that representatives of their association be afforded an opportunity of appearing before the Committee, and your Sub-Committee recommends that the said association be heard at the conclusion of the Committee's examination of the Annual Report 1953-1954 of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Your Sub-Committee is also in receipt of a communication from the Labour Progressive Party of Canada requesting an opportunity to be heard and your Sub-Committee recommends that the request be rejected.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DR. PIERRE GAUTHIER,
Chairman."

On motion of Mr. Cauchon,

Resolved,—That the Second Report of the Sub-Committee on Agenda and Procedure be adopted.

Mr. McCann tabled the following documents:

1. Copy of a letter from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, addressed to the Prime Minister, in support of the present system of radio control; and

2. A letter addressed to Mr. McCann, as Minister of National Revenue, from the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, stating that the Company would be glad to provide an expert witness to explain the technical aspects and to give a demonstration of microwave transmission.

Ordered,—That the said documents be made part of this day's record. (See Evidence)

Consequent upon a decision of the Committee at the morning sitting of March 31st, the Committee heard Messrs. Holowach and Hansell, on a question of privilege, in reply to certain statements made by Mr. Goode at the meeting on March 25th, with regard to the radio programme entitled "Back to the Bible Hour".

In connection therewith Mr. Hansell tabled a booklet entitled "The Prophetic Voice" dated May 1954.

Thereupon the Committee resumed consideration of the Annual Report 1953-1954 of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. Dunton tabled the following documents:

1. List of participants on the radio programme *La Revue de l'Actualité* 1953-1954.
2. List of participants on the radio programme *Confrontation* from 12th of March 1954 to the 1st of October 1954.
3. List of participants on the radio programme *Conférence de Presse* for the year 1953.
4. List of participants on the radio programme *Conférence de Presse* for the year 1954.
5. List of participants on the radio programme Press Conference January 5 to April 6, 1955.
6. List of participants on the television programme Press Conference January 6 to April 7, 1955.
7. A breakdown of those participating on the programme CBC News Roundup during the last three months of each of the years 1953 and 1954.

Ordered,—That the said documents be printed as an appendix to this day's evidence. (See Appendix A).

The witness was examined on the said documents.

At 5.35 o'clock p.m. the Committee adjourned to meet again at 11.00 o'clock a.m. Friday, April 22, 1955.

Room 118,
FRIDAY, April 22, 1955.

The Special Committee on Broadcasting met at 11.00 o'clock a.m. this day. Dr. Pierre Gauthier, the Chairman, presided.

Members present: Messrs. Boisvert, Bryson, Carter, Cauchon, Decore, Dinsdale, Fleming, Goode, Hansell, Holowach, Kirk (*Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare*), Knight, Reinke, Richard (*Ottawa East*), Richardson and Weaver.

In attendance: From the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: Messrs. A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman of the Board of Governors, J. A. Ouimet, General Manager, E. L. Bushnell, Assistant General Manager, W. G. Richardson, Director of Engineering, H. Bramah, Treasurer, M. Ouimet, Assistant Director of Programmes, W. H. Hogg, Chief News Editor, R. C. Fraser, Director of Press and Information, Frank Peers, Supervisor of Talks and Public Affairs, Benoit Lafleur, Supervisor Talks (French), R. E. Keddy, Secretary of the Board of Governors and J. A. Halbert, Assistant Secretary.

The Chairman brought to the attention of the Committee that four of the documents ordered printed as an appendix to the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of the meeting held on April 21st were in the French language and suggested that the said documents be translated and printed together with the original French text.

After discussion and on a motion of Mr. Goode:

Ordered,—That the said documents be translated and printed together with the original French text as an appendix to the Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence of April 21st.

On motion of Mr. Fleming,

Ordered,—That the following document tabled at the meeting on April 1st be printed as an appendix to this day's evidence:

List of Participants on the Programme This Week—Television, 1953-1954
(See Appendix B)


The Committee resumed the examination of Mr. Dunton on the documents tabled at the previous meeting.

The Committee resumed its detailed examination of the Annual Report 1953-1954 of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. Ouimet, General Manager, and Mr. Richardson, Director of Engineering, answered questions specifically referred to them.

At 12.55 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned to meet again at 11.00 o'clock a.m. on Thursday, April 28, 1955.

R. J. Gratrix,
Clerk of the Committee.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2024 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761115257552>

EVIDENCE

APRIL 21, 1955.
3:30 p.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Order please, gentlemen, we have a quorum. I hope everybody will be grateful to Mr. Gratrix for having found us a special room for the sittings of this committee. Mr. Gratrix is our clerk. I hope everyone will be happy with this room.

Now, I have a report from the agenda committee. We had a meeting this morning and their report reads as follows:

Your sub-committee met at 11.00 o'clock a.m. Thursday, April 21st, with the following members present: Messrs. Boisvert, Decore, Fleming, Hansell, Knight and the Chairman.

Your sub-committee wishes to report that communications have been received from the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Radio and Television League stating that they do not wish to have representatives appear before the committee nor is it their intention to file written briefs.

This is in answer to the letters written by your Chairman to the different organizations which had already sent letters to the committee.

Your sub-committee is also in receipt of a communication from the Canadian Association of Broadcasters requesting that representatives of their association be afforded an opportunity of appearing before the committee and your sub-committee recommends that the said association be heard at the conclusion of the committee's examination of the Annual Report 1953-1954 of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Your sub-committee is also in receipt of a communication from the Labour Progressive Party of Canada requesting an opportunity to be heard and your sub-committee recommends that the request be rejected.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DR. PIERRE GAUTHIER,
Chairman.

Is the report acceptable to the committee?

Mr. REINKE: Have there been any communications received from the American Federation of Musicians?

The CHAIRMAN: Not that I know of.

Mr. REINKE: Would requests go out from the committee to them, or should they do the requesting?

The CHAIRMAN: It usually comes to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. REINKE: From the association or from whatever group is involved?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. Is the report of the agenda committee acceptable? May I have a motion for adoption.

Mr. CAUCHON: Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the report of the agenda committee.

Mr. REINKE: I second the motion.

The CHAIRMAN: It is moved by Mr. Cauchon and seconded by Mr. Reinke that the report of the agenda committee be adopted. What is the wish of the committee?

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, at the last meeting of the committee Mr. Holowach and Mr. Hansell raised a question of privilege in relation to certain remarks made by Mr. Goode in connection with the radio programme "Back to the Bible Hour". As you will recall Mr. Goode was unavoidably absent when the question of privilege was raised and it was the recommendation of your subcommittee, with which the committee agreed, that the question be again raised after the Easter recess. As these three members of the committee are now present, is it the wish of the committee that we now hear Mr. Holowach and Mr. Hansell on their question of privilege?

Agreed.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it understood, of course, that Mr. Goode will have an opportunity of rebuttal?

Mr. GOODE: I think that Mr. Hansell and Mr. Holowach should have the privilege of answering.

Agreed.

Hon. Mr. McCANN: Before you proceed with that, Mr. Chairman, I would like to table a couple of documents which might be incorporated into the minutes.

This is a communication from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture addressed to the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent. He handed it to me, and if you care to read it, I would be glad if you would do so, and have it put in the minutes.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it agreeable to the committee that I read the communication from the Canadian Federation of Agriculture?

Mr. FLEMING: What is the date?

The CHAIRMAN: It is dated April 1, 1955, and it reads as follows:

C O P Y

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE

111 Sparks Street,
Ottawa, Canada.
APRIL 1, 1955.

Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. St. Laurent:

I wish at this time to offer to you and your Government my commendation on behalf of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture for your strong stand in opposition to the move to establish an independent board for national control of radio and television.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture is on record through the years, before parliamentary committees and the Massey Commission, in support of the present system of radio control. With all due regard for the excellent services being provided by many private radio and television stations in various communities in Canada, the Federation believes that the public interest is being extremely well served by the present system, in which private stations are playing their part. Nobody seems to be suffering under the present system. Indeed, it is difficult to contemplate a set-up that would suit the peculiar needs of such a country as Canada so successfully as the present system, in which the national board of the C.B.C. brings into partnership with the public radio

system, many of the private stations thus contributing very substantially to the revenues of these stations, at the same time guarding the public interest.

We can assure yourself and your Government of the solid support of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in the continuance of the present policy in this field.

Yours sincerely,
(sgd) "H. H. Hannam"
H. H. Hannam,
President and Managing Director.

Hon. Mr. McCANN: Mr. Chairman, I have another communication which was sent to me privately by the Assistant to the President of the Bell Telephone Company,

Mr. J. A. Dochstader, and his letter reads as follows:

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada
Telephone 2—7227

J. A. Dochstader
Assistant to the President

OTTAWA, March 18th, 1955.

The Honourable Doctor J. J. McCann,
Minister of National Revenue,
Department of National Revenue,
Government of Canada,
Connaught Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Dr. McCann,—

During our interview on March 9th you asked whether we could provide an expert witness to appear before the parliamentary committee on radio and explain the technical aspects of microwave transmission.

We would be very pleased to meet this request if the committee so desires. Since we contemplate using certain demonstration equipment, we would appreciate some ten days notice assuming this is possible.

It is planned that the demonstration would be presented by Mr. H. G. Young who is General Manager of our Toll Area located in Montreal. Mr. Young would, of course, appear on behalf of the Trans-Canada Telephone System whose seven member companies will own and operate that portion of the radio-relay chain existing in their respective territories.

If the requirement is directed to my office here in Ottawa, I will be glad to make final arrangements.

Yours truly,
J. A. Dochstader
Assistant to the President.

During a very interesting conversation I had with Mr. Thomas W. Eadie, the president, of the Bell Telephone Company, and Mr. Dochstader, the assistant to the president, I learned personally a good deal about microwave operation

because of the fact that we were dealing with the Bell Telephone and the other telephone companies at that time with reference to rentals.

I read an article in a magazine on microwave transmission which I found very enlightening and very interesting, and it was that article which brought up the conversation I had with Mr. Dochstader. I am sure that this committee, when it gets to the discussion of television, would be very much enlightened by a demonstration by the Bell Telephone Company relative to microwave transmission. The reason I bring it forward at this time is the reason given by Mr. Dochstader when he says that he would like to have about two weeks notice. So if the committee is agreeable to that, I think you will find the demonstration very interesting and very educational and it will give you a better concept of the way in which microwave works than the average person has at the present time. So I want to table this letter and let the committee decide whether or not they want to see this demonstration, and to give notice to the company when they would be willing to receive it.

The CHAIRMAN: What is the date?

Hon. Mr. McCANN: It is March 18th. I told them we would be sitting after our Easter recess.

The CHAIRMAN: The demonstration would be given here in Ottawa?

Hon. Mr. McCANN: Yes, right here in Ottawa and probably in this very room.

The CHAIRMAN: I will put it before the agenda committee the next time we meet.

Mr. REINKE: Along the same line, it may be that I misunderstood you, but did you not say that the witness who would appear before this committee requested to appear? It would seem in this case that the Bell Telephone Company had been asked to send a representative. Is that correct? Is it correct that the minister himself asked for it?

Hon. Mr. McCANN: I did not ask him; but in the conversation I asked whether, if the committee decided they would like to see a demonstration, would they be willing? And they indicated that they would.

Mr. REINKE: So there was no formal request sent out to them?

Hon. Mr. McCANN: I had no authority to extend any invitation at all and I did not presume that I had.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we proceed with the point of privilege of Mr. Hansell?

Mr. HOLOWACH: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: I would like to express my appreciation at the very beginning to you and to the members of this committee for making it possible for me to make a few corrections in respect to the charges which were made by Mr. Goode at a previous meeting. My remarks will be brief and to the point.

You will recall that on Friday, March 25, the member for Burnaby-Richmond, Mr. Goode, in the absence of Social Credit representation on this committee at that particular time, brought up the subject of Mr. Manning's radio broadcasts. I indicated at a subsequent meeting that I was unavoidably absent, otherwise I would have refuted at that time the pitiful charges which were made as to the purpose of those radio broadcasts, as well as the completely false interpretation which Mr. Goode gave to the statements reported to have been made by Mr. Low away back in 1952. Mr. Chairman, it is quite obvious that the case for Mr. Goode was prepared by someone else, and it would be interesting—

Mr. GOODE: Mr. Chairman, on a point of order. I must not allow that. No one prepares my cases; I prepare them myself.

Mr. HOLOWACH: That is fine. I should like to say that I stated that this case was prepared for Mr. Goode by someone else on the basis of his own statement, and I should like to quote from the record of the proceedings the following:

Mr. DECORE: Page, please?

Mr. HOLOWACH: Page 62.

The CHAIRMAN: One moment please, Mr. Holowach. Mr. Goode declared as a member of the committee that nobody prepared his statement so you have to accept the word of the hon. member.

Mr. GOODE: Let him go ahead.

Mr. HOLOWACH: I am prepared to accept his word.

Mr. GOODE: I do not ask him to accept my word; let him present his case.

Mr. HOLOWACH: I should like to read from page 62 of the evidence of the special committee on broadcasting for March 25, 1955. Mr. Goode stated as follows, and I quote: "I am going to suggest to you that this matter has been prepared for me ahead of time."

The CHAIRMAN: What page is this?

Mr. HOLOWACH: Page 62, sir. Now, I certainly would not suggest that Mr. Goode is the tool or the mouthpiece of someone else's thinking beyond this committee, but I am saying that he bears the responsibility for having brought this matter up, and that those who prepared his case for him strove desperately to harass and interfere with one of the sacred rights of a Canadian citizen, namely the right to express himself, and in this case to conduct a completely religious broadcast over privately owned radio stations.

Mr. Goode went on to quote an article which appeared in the *Edmonton Journal* of November 22, 1952, a statement made by Mr. Low:

. . . Premier Manning made a triumphant tour of Eastern Canada not for political purposes but to do a job in religion. He added: It has its political implications. It will hold implications for us, I am sure.

Mr. BOISVERT: There is something else; "for us (the party)."

Mr. HOLOWACH: Yes, that is in parenthesis and was inserted, I suppose, by the reporter or the editor.

I spoke to Mr. Low about this statement, and he remembers quite definitely that at that time he did speak to a gathering in the city of Edmonton. At this gathering Mr. Low commented on a tour which was at that time being completed in eastern Canada by Mr. Manning, and his program ensemble. He stated quite definitely that this tour was not for political purposes as it was being interpreted by the opponents of the Social Credit movement. He stated further that it was a triumphant tour in that it had attracted large crowds and was drawing people's minds back to the message to be found in the Good Book. He stated definitely that this tour would continue to be interpreted by political opponents as having political implications, I suppose by reason of the fact that Mr. Manning is the premier of the province of Alberta.

Now, I know Mr. Manning, and I have listened to his radio broadcasts, and as one who is not a member of his church, I can truthfully say that Mr. Manning has only one purpose in having conducted that tour, or in presenting his radio broadcasts, and that is the very commendable purpose of strengthening the Christian faith of our Canadian people. As I have indicated before, when Mr. Low spoke he did not refer to any broadcast or radio programs but was in fact referring to the tour which Mr. Manning and his program ensemble were completing at that time. Therefore, how any mature person in this committee can interpret Mr. Low's statement made in 1952 as implying that there

is a political motive in Mr. Manning's "Back to the Bible Hour" programs, is certainly beyond my understanding. I am sure that the gentlemen in this committee are all believers in freedom of expression—

Hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. HOLOWACH: —freedom of the press and freedom to worship as one's conscience dictates. Therefore, how a member of this committee can make that pitiful charge and endeavour to cut off Mr. Manning from his radio broadcasts is something that I certainly cannot understand. Mr. Goode's entire submission carried the inference and the insinuation that some of the voluntary donations which were made to that program were being used for political purposes. That charge is absolutely ridiculous...

Mr. GOODE: May I ask you to tell the committee where I said that?

Mr. HOLOWACH: —and we of course vehemently deny the charge that any of the voluntary donations which might have been sent in by the listeners have ever been used for political purposes. I should like to say in conclusion that I do not expect that my brief remarks will find the same prominence in the press that Mr. Goode's remarks found, but I have the satisfaction of knowing that while my remarks may not be sensational, they are much more truthful, and it seems to me the people of Canada will now have an opportunity of knowing who stands identified with freedom of expression and who does not. We have Mr. Hansell with us today and I am sure he will be prepared to answer any questions that might be asked in respect to these programs by reason of the fact that he has on several occasions substituted for Mr. Manning. I thank the committee for this opportunity of replying.

Mr. HANSELL: I do not think I need to amplify what Mr. Holowach has said in replying to Mr. Goode, but there were some other questions asked in the last radio committee— or at least in one of the radio committees—upon which I could perhaps throw some light.

The CHAIRMAN: What page will you refer to?

Mr. HANSELL: Page 63. Mr. Decore asked the following question: "May I ask over how many stations in Canada Premier Manning's broadcasts are carried? What would the total be?" I might say that the total number of stations in Canada that carry the broadcasts is 13; it was 14, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN: The answer that was given was: "I think the last time I looked into it, there were about 14 stations."

Mr. HANSELL: Yes. I believe they had to retrench and cut out one station so there are 13 stations at the present time that carry the broadcasts. In addition to that there is one shortwave station in Ecuador that carries it around the world. Perhaps I might interject here respecting the charge that the broadcast has political implications, I am quite certain that Mr. Manning does not expect to convert the world politically.

The other question that was asked by Mr. Decore appears on the same page: "How much time is taken over each station?" The answer was: "Half an hour, I think." That is not the correct answer. The broadcasts last for an hour.

Another question was asked by Mr. Decore: "Over what stations are those broadcasts being carried?" The answer was: "I have not got that information."

I can now put that information on the record, if you wish. Starting with British Columbia; Vancouver, CKWX; Vernon, CJIB. Alberta; Grande Prairie, CFGP; Calgary, CFCN; Edmonton, CFRN; Saskatchewan; Regina, CKCK; Saskatoon, CKOM. Manitoba; Winnipeg, CKY. Ontario; Hamilton, CHML; Sarnia, CKOK; Barrie, CKBB; and Ottawa, CKOY. Nova Scotia; Halifax, CJCH. I might add that this is not a network in the sense that they all come

over at the same time; they are delayed broadcasts and come over at various hours of the day. Those are the 13 I mentioned. The shortwave comes over from Equador, HCJB.

Mr. DECORE: Any in New Brunswick?

Mr. HANSELL: No.

Mr. BOISVERT: In Quebec?

Mr. HANSELL: No.

Mr. DECORE: Are any arrangements being made to have these broadcasts heard in New Brunswick as well?

Mr. HANSELL: I do not know, but I think I could reasonably answer this way, that according to my knowledge of the history of this radio program they expand as they are financially able to, and they retrench when they do not have sufficient funds to carry on. I believe that there was a station in Victoria that used to broadcast a year or two ago, and they had to cut that one out. Another matter I might suggest, since Mr. Decore asks if they contemplated broadcasting in New Brunswick, is that they do take into consideration the requests that come from various parts of the world for the broadcast, and if the requests show a particular interest in certain parts of the country, then they might reasonably consider a station in that area.

Now, on page 64, Mr. Decore asks: "What would be the cost of those broadcasts, approximately? I know that you would not have the exact figure, but could you give us an approximate figure?" I cannot answer that. I might say that I have not spoken with Mr. Manning for some considerable time, and I could not answer that question, but there was some reference made to appeals for funds—I think Mr. Goode brought that matter up—I am trusting to my memory.

Mr. GOODE: That is right.

Mr. DECORE: If there are any appeals for funds, it is not only for this program "Canada's National Back to the Bible Hour." Mr. Manning is the president of what is known as the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute, and they have various departments in that institute. I will name a number of them. One is considered to be "Canada's National Back to the Bible Hour." Another is the "Family Altar Bible Class Broadcast" which goes over one station. Another is the "Radio Sunday School Mission" which has between six and seven thousand boys and girls who study the Bible in their homes. And then there is the "Resident Bible School Classes" which is conducted in winter. There is also the publication of a monthly magazine.

I could not answer the question as to how much the actual broadcasts costs, but I am sure you could strike a guess at it if you indicated that one station might charge \$40 for an hour's religious broadcast, and if you multiply that by 13 you would have it. I do not know if that would be an accurate way of calculating it, but it would be a guess.

Then Mr. Fleming asked: "Where do they originate?" Mr. Goode indicated at that time that these broadcasts originate from a church in Edmonton. Perhaps it is not worth bothering about, but in order to keep the record correct, I might say that during the summer Mr. Manning travels to Calgary, and it originates at Calgary. In the winter time when travel is a little more difficult, Mr. Manning broadcasts from Edmonton, but his broadcasts continue to come over originally from Calgary station by telephone connections.

As they are coming over the Calgary station they are taped and recorded, and after that they follow a circuit throughout Canada so that the message he might give on one Sunday would go over the one station in Calgary; but it might go over half the stations the second Sunday and the other half the third Sunday—something after that pattern.

And now, Mr. Chairman, if there are any other questions which members of the committee would like to ask I am quite prepared to try and answer them. I don't know everything about it, but I have been closely associated with the work of the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute for a good many years and I may be able to answer any other questions which might be in the minds of members. May I say, Mr. Chairman, that with respect to the regulations governing appeals for funds—to me that is rather a crude expression, but it has been used and Mr. Dunton will perhaps correct me if I am not right in this—I have been on radio committees for a good many years and now am trusting to my memory—it occurs to me that the basic reason for the regulation itself has been explained on previous occasions and is this; that very often there are charitable institutions such as Community Chests the Red Cross and so on, and funds are called for at times of disaster, and because those appeals are very often made there is a possibility that someone might come along and create some sort of fictitious charitable appeal, and therefore it was thought advisable to bring in some regulation governing appeals.

Now I think that probably no one on the committee would object to the C.B.C., in its wisdom, imposing such a regulation. It might even be conceivable that a highly emotional religious appeal could result in some clever operator making it a bit of a racket. I cannot think that such a thing would happen but it is within the realm of possibility, and I do not think anyone would take any serious objection to a regulation designed for the purpose of stopping that sort of thing. May I also say this, I am sure that Mr. Manning himself would be one of the first men to oppose such a thing as any racketeering in this respect. I believe that what Mr. Goode is doing—he may not intend to do it—is to take the regulation and insist that it be applied to something which perhaps it was never intended to apply to. I will say this: no one who is on that radio program gets a nickel for anything that he does. The singers, the musicians, and Mr. and Mrs. Manning themselves give all their time and talents.

If enough support comes in from the listening audience to enable the broadcast to be extended to other areas, it is extended. If less support comes, there has to be retrenchment, but fortunately for the national Back to the Bible Hour broadcast it has gained in popularity over the years and has expanded, although, as I say, they did take the Victoria station off the air. I may add, Mr. Chairman, that this is not a new broadcast program. I was with Mr. Aberhart thirty years ago and was one with him, and I think we can perhaps boast a little bit that we were the first people in Canada to carry on a religious broadcast. For a good many years it went over just from the one station—that was during Mr. Aberhart's lifetime—but eventually it was put on two stations, Edmonton and Calgary. That was in Alberta. Then it was put on a station in Saskatchewan and during the past number of years it has expanded to its present proportions.

One other thing in respect to the broadcast having any political flavor at all. I have said on previous occasions during sittings of committees that Mr. Manning purposely stays away from anything which would lend itself to a political interpretation. He does try in some of his prophetic messages to correlate passing international events in the light of Bible teaching, but I do say this—though I do not put it out as a challenge to Mr. Goode or any of his friends—that if Mr. Goode insists that the broadcasts have a political flavor, if he cares to choose any broadcasts which he has heard on that Back to the Bible Hour program—any one—it could be last Sunday's, it could be—I was going to say “next Sunday's” but I won't say that because members of the committee may hear my voice next Sunday . . . I do happen to substitute for Mr. Manning when he is unable to be present. The only reason I substitute for him is that I have been closely connected with the Prophetic Bible Institute, though in recent years I have been perhaps more remotely connected with it. But I was connected with

it in the early days and perhaps my theological thinking is in tune with Mr. Manning's, and I believe that is the main reason why he asks me to substitute for him—but, as I say, if Mr. Goode cares to choose any broadcast—I do not care what it is, he can go back a year if he wishes if he has got dates or anything,—I have not asked Mr. Manning and I have not spoken to him for maybe two or three months, but if Mr. Goode can put his finger on any broadcast which he thinks has any political implications I think I can guarantee to get a tape for him, and if this committee would like to hear it I would play it before the committee. If the committee were not interested I would be glad to play it over for Mr. Goode's benefit. If he thinks these broadcasts are political, we will play back any one he wishes to select.

Now I will conclude. I do not want to be mean in anything I say, but neither Mr. Goode nor anyone else is going to get the Back to the Bible Hour off the air. If they think so they have got another "think" coming. The broadcasts are here to stay and Mr. Manning's voice will be heard over the air long after Mr. Goode's voice is silent.

Mr. DECORE: There is just one question I want to ask. You mentioned this Calgary Prophetic Bible Society. Is that the same institute which carried the late Mr. Aberhart's broadcasts, established in 1935?

Mr. HANSELL: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Are you through, Mr. Decore?

Mr. DECORE: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Goode.

Mr. GOODE: Mr. Goode's voice does not intend to be silent at this time. I want to thank Mr. Hansell through you, Mr. Chairman, for being very fair. It is the difference between experience in the House of Commons and inexperience. Mr. Holowach was most definite in his attack. I think with regard to that attack, if he reads the minutes of the meeting we had before the Easter recess he would find that his interpretation—and I want to be kind too—is mistaken.

May I assure Mr. Hansell through you, Mr. Chairman, that there is no intention upon my part to try to stop the Back to the Bible Hour broadcasts. If you will read the remarks which I made in the minutes of the committee before the Easter recess you will find I took issue with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on their exercise of their regulations. Nothing more and nothing less. I said at that time, in inference, that I was much concerned with the collection of money on the air and I think I had some reason to be concerned. May I read a few words from Mr. Manning's broadcasts over the years. The first relates to November 22, 1953—these items are not in sequence. Mr. Manning's words on that occasion were:

Our purpose is to send out the warning of Holy Writ right across Canada, the United States and now the world. We want to thank our correspondents. We are wholly dependent on the free-will offerings of our radio friends. Two dollars makes you an individual member; five dollars makes you a family member, and ten dollars gives you a sustaining membership. Our present costs are \$80,000 a year.

On January 22, 1952—and this, Mr. Chairman, is, I understand, an answer to some statement made by me in a former radio committee—he said:

There is much hostility being expressed because the C.B.C. is preventing us from asking you for your financial assistance. We are in a fight today against principalities and powers and corruption in high places.

That is the first time I had been called a "power in high places."

I tell you those of us responsible for this broadcast will challenge this trend toward Godlessness.

Then on the 15th of March, 1953:

Thank you for prayers and financial help. It appears there is a growing number of prayers. I told you last Sunday we were going behind. This week you gave us a lift but not quite enough. It takes \$1,500 a week.

On the 21st March, 1954:

We send our warmest greetings to all of you whether you are in Canada or the United States or in the British Isles or wherever you are as you listen to this broadcast over the station "The Voice of the Andes" with worldwide coverage. We have no source of income except the goodwill offerings of our listeners. Let us hear from you wherever you are.

On the 23rd of January, 1955:

Thanks for splendid and encouraging letters. We had an excellent mail. We want 10,000 at \$10.

February 13, 1955:

By the end of 1955 we need 10,000 radio supporters at \$10 each. We had 754 by the end of January and 143 more last week. We still have over 9,000 to go.

This is just illustrating a point in regard to these regulations. Mr. Manning, if he is reported correctly, said this cost \$80,000 a year. He said in his broadcast of February 13, 1955, that they had 897 at \$10 a piece which is \$8,970. I was concerned about the income of that difference between the moneys which I may suggest to you is considerable. I considered the regulations of the C.B.C. and my interpretation of them is that it is the duty of the C.B.C. to find out where moneys come from to finance these programs. If Mr. Holowach or Mr. Hansell take, in that criticism, that somebody on this committee is trying to stop that "Back to the Bible Hour", may they take it, through you sir, that I listen to that broadcast every Sunday I have available. I have great respect for Mr. Manning, but may I make this point that at the last radio committee it was suggested that he should not be designated as the premier of Alberta. He is still introduced on that program as the premier of Alberta.

I do not want Mr. Holowach, in his inexperience perhaps, to put words in my mouth. No one prepares my criticisms in this committee or in any other. I am quite capable of doing my own. I have no particular friends in this matter. In fact, my mail has been rather heavy much to my surprise and the mail has been about 50-50 in criticism of my remarks. However, I wish to assure my two hon. friends on this committee that Premier Manning is entitled to respect as the premier of Alberta, but I do not think that I am wrong in stating that there have been political aspects in respect to the broadcast, not by Premier Manning, but by inference and it is reflected across the country. I said that I have some letters of criticism and I have one letter here from a gentleman in Vancouver which is typical of the letters which I have received. This is the reply I wrote to his letter on March 28. I will tell you the name if you insist but I do not think there is anything which will be gained by it:

I appreciate the trouble that you took in writing me on March 26, and I think you have the wrong interpretation regarding the question I asked in the radio committee, regarding Premier Manning of Alberta.

We are investigating the operations of the C.B.C. in regard to finances and in regard to their control of radio in Canada. In checking

on their regulations, the committee came to the point where those regulations called for an investigation by the corporation on appeals for donations in regard to any program on the air, and it was on this regulation that I questioned the spending of money in regard to Mr. Manning's broadcast. If you look at the same paper that published my remarks, you will see that I also said that it is far better to have religious services on the air even if they are sponsored, than not to have them at all, and I made the further remark that religion had its part in politics. You see, newspapers publish remarks that they think will be of interest to their readers and sometimes leave out far more important things.

I have the greatest respect for Mr. Manning, but it is my job as a member of parliament to investigate the receipt of all funds, whether they be in regard to Mr. Manning's broadcast or any other broadcast, religious or not. I have no argument with Mr. Manning's interpretation of his religious broadcasts, and in fact I listen to some of them myself, but a collection of funds is a different thing entirely. I feel that the broadcast going out to the people of Canada over 14 stations costs a lot of money, and when I have this idea, plus the statement of the Social Credit leader in the federal House, when he said that there were political implications to those broadcasts, then I think it is quite right for me to question the funds that are received. I have made no statement, and do not intend to make one, expressing an idea that the funds are not spent properly, and I am sorry that you would take this interpretation from my remarks. However, that's the way I see my job, and that's the way it's going to be done.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. HANSELL: Mr. Chairman, I do not want to pursue the matter from an argumentative point of view; it is just in order to make the picture more clear. I rather thought that Mr. Goode was inferring, at least, that some of the money that might be collected might not be used for broadcasting but used for political purposes. Now, I do not know if that is the impression which he intended to leave, but I can assure him that not one dollar is used for anything but the carrying on of the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute and this "Back to the Bible Hour" broadcast. The amount of the money which he said that Mr. Manning indicated was required, \$75,000 for the year, was for all these different departments which I have indicated. Since Mr. Goode has brought up the matter of money in donations made I will put this on the record for anyone who wishes to see it. This is a little magazine here called "Prophetic Voice". It is the magazine published by the Prophetic Bible Institute. Whenever any donations are given by reason of this broadcast or the institute an official receipt is given and signed. To show that the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute and their directors and Mr. Manning are open and above board and have nothing to hide those receipts are published in this little magazine. I will be glad to leave it with the committee. It is an earlier edition dated May, 1954. I understand that they are not publishing those receipts now because it takes up space and so forth. But those receipts are issued. And they are listed in this publication. It gives the number of the receipt; it does not give the name of the person but the location from which these donations have come. In order to save you any trouble in calculation I counted them and there were 543 separate receipts issued that month. I might add that it may be interesting to Mr. Goode to know that 50 of them were from Vancouver. I think that Vancouver is falling behind in their support of this and I think they should be jacked up a little bit.

Mr. Goode has read one or two announcements that have been quoted from Mr. Manning's radio broadcast indicating that there has been an appeal for funds. I will not deny that. In fact I have heard Mr. Manning give them. But, I would say this—and Mr. Dunton can correct me if I am wrong—it is the responsibility I believe of the individual radio station to either permit it or not allow it. Now, I am not throwing the responsibility upon the radio stations but evidently since Mr. Goode raised the matter here a week or two ago—some weeks ago—and some of the radio stations must have got in touch with Mr. Manning because when I substituted for him last Sunday in Edmonton Mrs. Manning said not to say anything about contributions. I listened to Mr. Manning the Sunday before and he did not say anything about it. Evidently somebody has been getting after him.

There is one further thing and I will sit down. Here is the situation: what Mr. Goode has claimed I think can be summed up in this way, that the political implication, if there be one, only exists by reason that the premier of Alberta is giving a religious broadcast and that because of the fact it is the premier it carries with it a certain implication. I do not know if we can conclude that that is Mr. Goode's analysis, but if it is where does it leave us. Surely we are not going to say that a man in public life must not be allowed to give a religious broadcast with some scriptural exposition. If we have gone that far down in our appreciation of religious broadcasts and free speech in Canada then we have sunk pretty low. It simply means that I cannot go on the air and put over my church service, if that is what is meant by it. Surely we are not going to conclude that because a man is in public life he cannot teach the Bible over the air because it carries a political implication. Surely we cannot conclude that, but that is what we would have to conclude. I say again that Mr. Manning does not bring politics into his broadcasts. What Mr. Goode said about him being designated the premier of Alberta was not brought up by Mr. Goode originally either; it was I myself who brought it up when I indicated at the last radio committee a couple of years ago that Mr. Manning had come to me and said, "I wish you would not call me Premier Manning over the air. He came to me and requested that so I did not do it. Then when Mr. Goode pursued the matter further and showed an advertisement from a newspaper which indicated that the broadcast was conducted by Premier Manning, well, what did I say? I said since Mr. Goode has brought it up I do not feel under any obligation in the future to refrain from using that designation.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

Mr. GOODE: There is one thing I would like to clear up. My argument has not been on the amount of the funds collected on these broadcasts going to some other service. It could not be because according to Mr. Manning's figures he is now \$71,000 short on the operation of this radio station for the year. The point is I would like to know—if this is not unfair—is where the rest of the money is coming from to conduct the broadcasts. According to your figures he is \$71,000 short this year.

Mr. HANSELL: I think that is not so, Mr. Goode. I do not believe that that indicates the service is short \$71,000 this year; the indication is that the year's budget of the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute is \$71,000. I think that is what it means.

Mr. GOODE: No. He said \$80,000 a year, and according to that it runs into \$71,000 not obtainable. It was not the point that the money was going from these donations to any other purpose. It could not possibly be so from those figures. I just wondered who was financing the program.

Mr. HANSELL: At the end of the year, if they are in the hole, they will retrench; and if they are not, they might extend; and that by the end of the year there will be donations come in from various parts of Canada. The people who listen to the broadcasts are the ones who finance it.

The CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Decore.

Mr. DECORE: Mr. Chairman, there was some suggestion that Mr. Low, when he made certain statements in Edmonton, was wrongly interpreted, and that is the suggestion made by Mr. Holowach.

For the purpose of the record I will endeavour to read this statement again in more detail or more fully than it was given by Mr. Goode. I have the original clipping from the *Edmonton Journal* dated the 27th of November, 1952, and the heading is "Solon Low sees possibility of federal control by S.C.'s."

This is the first paragraph:

Solon E. Low, National leader of the Social Credit party, said Wednesday he would not be surprised if his party controls the Commons at Ottawa after the next federal election.

Then he goes on, and he gives three reasons, and I quote from the *Journal*: "He gave three reasons for believing the Social Credit party would make a strong showing in the next federal election. These were the results of the British Columbia and Alberta provincial elections last summer, and the tour of eastern Canada by Premier Manning early this month."

Dealing with Mr. Manning's tour, I quote again, and I quote directly as Mr. Low is supposed to have quoted in the clipping:

'On top of that, Premier Manning made a triumphant tour of eastern Canada—not for political purposes but to do a job in religion.' He added: 'It has its political implications. It will hold implications for us (the party), I am sure.'

That is the end of the quotation. And then he goes on further:

He said political writers read into the premier's trip political significance, which was not designed.

Then he goes on to say:

'It will have that effect, but that is not what he went east for,' he reiterated. 'But if a man does a good thing, and it rebounds to the good of the political movement he leads, I am not going to deny it.'

Now this is a statement made not by some mere member of this committee, but a statement made by a national leader of a political party in Canada, and if, according to this national leader of a political party, premier Manning's triumphant tour in Quebec and Ontario to do a job in religion has political implications, would it be unreasonable for Mr. Goode or anybody else in this committee to assume that those religious broadcasts, which apparently take up thirteen hours a week over most of the regions of Canada, are not intended to have political implications? That is the question which arises in the minds of most of us; and if that is an unreasonable assumption, we would like to hear from Mr. Hansell.

Mr. HANSELL: The unreasonable part of what you have said, Mr. Decore, is that you used the word "intended". That is not the purpose of Mr. Manning's broadcast. It was not the purpose of his tour. His tour was to meet people who were interested in the broadcast. Thousands came to hear him; and he gave religious talks. If any of you were at the Coliseum or wherever it was held here in Ottawa, then you heard him.

What are we going to conclude? He does not bring politics into his tours or into his radio broadcasts. What are you going to say? Are you going to say: "Mr. Manning, you had better stay home. Do not tour this country!" You had better say that. Where does it lead?

Mr. DECORE: Here is a statement made by a national leader and he gives three important reasons why there is going to be a march to Ottawa by the Social Credit party. One reason is the British Columbia elections; another reason is the Alberta elections; and the third reason is the triumphant tour in eastern Canada to do a job of religion.

Mr. HANSELL: I would not deny that wherever Mr. Manning goes, whether it is before a Rotary club, a Canadian club meeting, a private board meeting of millionaires, or whether it is a religious meeting, they may have political implications if you carry it that far, in the minds of the persons gathered at the time. If he is the honoured Premier of a province as Mr. Manning is, it might have political implications. We cannot help that. What are you going to do about it? Are you going to say: "Mr. Manning, you cannot go outside of Edmonton! Mr. Manning, keep off the air; do not teach the Bible on the air!" Is that what we have got to conclude? Let Mr. Decore and Mr. Goode give the answer to that.

Mr. DECORE: Will you deny that in 1935 the late Mr. Aberhart made very extensive use of his radio religious broadcasts through the Prophetic Bible Institute which was the beginning of the Social Credit method, and that they did have political implications at that time?

Mr. HANSELL: I certainly believe this: if this is what Mr. Decore wants me to answer, I would say that before 1935 I was with Mr. Aberhart in religious work. Away back in 1926 he and I were perhaps the first to go on the air with religious broadcasts. It was a unique thing, a new thing, and we did have tremendous audiences on the air.

When Mr. Aberhart became interested in Social Credit he broadcast Social Credit lectures over the air, during the week, and naturally the listening audience which tuned in to him on Sunday tuned in to him at other times. I am not saying that he did not give great impetus to the Social Credit movement.

Mr. Aberhart was a very, very strong and forceful speaker, and a very strong and forceful organizer. I will say this, that at that time, Mr. Decore, you were perhaps not closely associated with political movements. But I was closely associated with what Mr. Aberhart was doing; and at the time Mr. Aberhart was on the air with Social Credit lectures, our movement was not political at all; it was purely an economic study movement.

I remember going into Mr. Aberhart's office in the high school in Calgary. I studied social credit a little bit and I lectured on it. I asked him, I said: "It is all right to teach people what Social Credit is. But how are you going to put it in when they know all about it?" And he said; "Now, don't you see, Hansell, there is no stronger voice than the voice of the people. And if you can get the people educated to Social Credit, then they will go to the government and they will make their demands; and governments will have to listen to them." And I said to him: "Well, certainly it sounds all right if it works."

And I want to tell my honourable friend Mr. Decore that political parties came to Mr. Aberhart. My friend's own party came to him, if he does not already know about it, they came to Mr. Aberhart who put the cards on the table and said: "This is our economic theory. Put it into operation!"

Mr. DECORE: You mean like they did to Ross Thatcher and some of them?

Mr. HANSELL: Well now, that is another story; but I will say to Mr. Decore that what might have been done with Mr. Thatcher will not be done with him. We can assure him of that.

I remember in those days that Mr. Aberhart presented Social Credit before the United Farmers Convention in Alberta. It was affiliated with the previous government and he explained it to the convention. He and Mr. Manning were on the platform as they explained it before the convention.

Mr. DECORE: They explained what?

Mr. HANSELL: They explained our Social Credit monetary philosophy.

The CHAIRMAN: Do you not think we are going a little too far from the original question? I think the situation has been cleared up by both parties and I think we should now revert to the examination of our report.

Mr. HANSELL: Let me sum it up in this way. You have been very fair and very kind to us Mr. Chairman. When Mr. Aberhart was on the air in those early days this was not a political movement. It became a political movement after the people took it into the political field, and as far as Mr. Aberhart was concerned, he became premier of Alberta before he was ever elected to the legislature.

The CHAIRMAN: Let us go on with the report. We have been going through the last two articles of the annual report which were international radio relations and technical development. Mr. Dunton has some questions to answer.

Mr. A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, called:

Mr. FLEMING: There was some material which Mr. Dunton was preparing.

The WITNESS: We have several items; one is a list of participants in some French spoken word programs of different kinds in which Mr. Balcer was interested. I will file this.

The CHAIRMAN: He is not here. Next, Mr. Dunton?

The WITNESS: We have also in response to a question asked by Mr. Knight a list of the guests and the participants on the press conference radio and press conference television for this year, 1955.

The CHAIRMAN: That was asked for by Mr. Knight.

The WITNESS: And Mr. Monteith asked for information about the C.B.C. News Roundup. We have had prepared a breakdown of those taking part in the last three months of 1953 and the last three months of 1954, and we thought we could submit this and see if that amount of information would be satisfactory. As was suggested by Mr. Monteith there is a separation between those who were on six times or more, and those who were on five times and under.

The CHAIRMAN: Would it be satisfactory?

Mr. MONTEITH: Could we have a look at it? How long did it take to prepare it?

The WITNESS: I am not sure, Mr. Monteith.

Mr. MONTEITH: Could we have a look at it?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. CARTER: While we are waiting for this to be done, may I have leave to table a question following up some information I requested at the last meeting? I have the questions typed out.

The CHAIRMAN: What are they?

Mr. CARTER: Would the chairman of the C.B.C. kindly provide a general breakdown of the total costs under six or seven headings, e.g., land, buildings,

transmitters, antennas, separate studios and any other large items of equipment with respect to the following: (a) the C.B.C. station at St. John's, Nfld., (b) the C.B.C. station at Cornerbrook, Nfld., and (c) the television station at North Sydney, N.S.

I would like to have a breakdown of the total costs under the main headings.

The WITNESS: Those are sound broadcasting stations?

Mr. CARTER: Yes, two of them are, and the one at North Sydney is television.

The WITNESS: It is privately owned.

Mr. CARTER: I am sorry. The one at Halifax, is it CBC?

The WITNESS: Yes.

Mr. CARTERS Then, substitute the one at Halifax for the one at North Sydney.

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, I presume all of these statements prepared by Mr. Dunton will go into our record today in the order in which they have been filed?

The CHAIRMAN: Is it agreeable to the committee that all these statements be included in the record of today's minutes?

Hon. MEMBERS: Agreed.

(See Appendix "A")

Mr. HANSELL: Mr. Chairman, I believe there were some scripts which Mr. Dunton was going to give us?

The WITNESS: Yes, they came to Ottawa, but we found that they have to be copied because they are file copies. This is being done, and they will be presented very soon.

The CHAIRMAN: Shall we proceed with the questions arising out of the distribution of the documents tabled now or shall we go on with the report?

Mr. FLEMING: We might as well take some of these documents now, Mr. Chairman, as far as we have had an opportunity to peruse them in this limited way. One of these documents is labelled "Press Conference—Television" and we were furnished at the last meeting with a statement headed "This Week—Television" and then we also had a statement at the last meeting entitled "Press Conference—Television—August 6 to December 30, 1954" and a similar one which has been furnished to us today is for the period January 6 to April 7, 1955. I draw attention again, Mr. Chairman, to what I think was apparent in our review of the previous statements, that in those programs where the services of members of the press gallery here in Ottawa are concerned, the distribution is not very wide, and you seem to have the same chairman very frequently. The participants, too, seem to be confined to certain individuals very frequently and to the exclusion of a very considerable number of extremely competent members of the press gallery. For instance, in the statement which was furnished us today covering the period from January 6 to April 7, 1955, I see that Mr. Blair Fraser, whose competence we will all acknowledge, appears as chairman eight times, and apparently only three other persons were chairmen at any time and two of those only once, and one of them three times.

The CHAIRMAN: That is on television, Mr. Fleming?

Mr. FLEMING: Yes. Now, Mr. Chairman, if you wish to defer this until we go into television, I would be perfectly content.

The CHAIRMAN: That is what I had in mind, if you do not mind.

Mr. FLEMING: We can look the documents over in the meantime, because I have some extended comments to make on them not simply with regard to selection of chairmen and participants, but as to the content of the programs.

The WITNESS: Could I make one point? Some of the officials who could be of particular assistance in some of these matters are here today and will be here tomorrow, so perhaps the matters could be taken up then.

An Hon. MEMBER: Take them now then.

Mr. FLEMING: What is convenient for you? Is it convenient for your officials to speak now rather than next week?

The WITNESS: They are here today and will be here tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN: We can perhaps deal with this tomorrow on the discussion of television.

Mr. FLEMING: I am not suggesting that we abandon the agenda we had planned earlier and go into the subject of television broadly. I thought that while we have these statements before us it would be convenient to deal with them now because we are concerned with the question of participation in these broadcasts.

The CHAIRMAN: But we will have more ample information from the officials who are here today and tomorrow. Perhaps we could take them today or tomorrow, and come back to the questions later.

Mr. FLEMING: I may not have understood Mr. Dunton correctly, but I thought the witnesses who could best answer our questions are here today and will be here tomorrow?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING: And that it would be preferable to go into the subject today and tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING: If you are agreeable.

The CHAIRMAN: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING: I am wondering why these opportunities are not more widely distributed? I recall to mind in that connection, Mr. Dunton, what you said at the last meeting in reply to questions I asked of you in regard to the selection of the chairman and the part that the chairman plays in the selection of those who are participating in these panels.

The WITNESS: To what are you referring?

Mr. FLEMING: Page 112, for instance.

The WITNESS: Yes, I remember, but to what does your present question refer?

Mr. FLEMING: I thought you were going to comment on the matter to which I am inviting your attention, the fact that the chairmanship of these panels seems to be going to one person and the number of those from the press gallery who are participating in these press conference broadcasts is very limited, and that apparently a large number of competent members of the press gallery are not afforded an opportunity of participating in these broadcasts.—A. First, with regard to the chairmen, I think our people find that the chairman's capacity—or the qualities desirable in a chairman—are sometimes a little different from others and experience is useful. They find that if they use men, or correspondents who have developed as chairmen, and have proven to be very good chairmen, it helps in the general organization and planning of a good series.

I think in the list for about the last 12 weeks, even, there is still quite a variety of names of correspondents in Ottawa.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I ask you then, Mr. Dunton, to look at the two tables of the "press conference" program because that is where one would expect to find the

names of members of the press gallery. I am looking at the list of chairmen, first of all. If one looks at your statement for the period August 6 to December 30, 1954 one sees there that there were 22 of these broadcasts and Mr. Blair Fraser and Robert McKeown were chairmen on 16 out of the 22 occasions. There were three others who were chairmen only one time each, and one gentleman was chairman three times. Then if one looks at the statement you have submitted today on the same program, press conference, for the period from January 6, to April 7, 1955, one sees that in the period covered by the statement there have been 13 broadcasts, and Mr. Blair Fraser has been chairman on 8 out of the 13 occasions. Now admitting all that has been said about the desirability of having an experienced chairman, if this is to be a press conference, in view of the fact that we have a press gallery here of some 80 members it is surely not necessary that the chairmanship should be so concentrated. There must be others who are deserving of opportunities to act as chairmen.—A. I think there have been quite a lot of opportunities but after all, our people are interested in trying to maintain good programs, and they naturally have tended to a large extent to use people who have shown that they could act, I suggest, as effective and impartial chairmen on these programs.

Q. Are you seriously suggesting, Mr. Dunton, that this is your idea of trying out or giving opportunities to members of the press gallery to be chairmen on these broadcasts, and to participate in them?—A. I would suggest that a pretty wide range of Press Gallery people have appeared on the program, not as chairmen, although there have been several different ones; you see quite a long list of people who have appeared as participants.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I am putting it to you, Mr. Dunton, that out of 80-odd members of Press Gallery the number of participants is a minority, and not a very large minority at that, and that the chairmanships have been very largely concentrated. Please do not misunderstand me. I have the highest respect for those who have been chairmen. They are very competent people and I think I can say that those I know are friends of mine, but I am greatly concerned about this concentration. I think that in a program of this kind what is required in the interest of balance as well as in the interest of fair play is that the opportunities should be as wide as possible for participation on the part of as many as possible. You have got a "pool" here of 80 competent persons to draw from.—A. The job of our people has to be first of all to get a good program and they have tried to do that. I have not got the numbers, but I think that in the last year and a half, or in the last eight months on television, the number of Ottawa correspondents taking part in "Press Conference" has been pretty widely representative.

Q. When it comes to chairmanships I think your statement does not show that.—A. I did not say that it did for chairmanships. I said that our people tended to concentrate the chairmanships on several people who had been proved from past experience to be good chairmen and impartial chairmen and who had helped to make a pretty effective program.

Q. Perhaps we had better have breakdown of the figures, although there is scarcely time at the moment, showing how many members of the Press Gallery were afforded an opportunity of taking part in this interesting and important program and how many were not, and I would ask you to consider that, Mr. Dunton, in relation to the fact that the chairman does play an important role in the selection of participants, to judge by what was said at the last meeting.—A. I think the names could probably be taken out of the list which has been furnished to the committee.

Q. We can do that between now and tomorrow. Does the chairman choose the participants?—A. No. He is consulted. We are responsible for choosing them but as I explained before the chairman is consulted and his views are taken about those who are likely to make good participants.

Q. You repeatedly use that expression "we are responsible for the choice." It is, of course, a CBC responsibility, but I think we can fairly expect you to be more definite in regard to the actual method of selection. Is it not a fact that the chairman has a great deal to say in the selection of those who are to participate in this interesting series—a series which has a very big listening interest and, I think it is fair to say, a series in which many journalists would like to participate?—A. I have said that the chairman is consulted and that he gives advice.

Q. Is not the chairman to a considerable extent the effective medium of selection of participants?—A. I would not say so. He has an influence certainly. There is influence on one side and responsibility on the other and I would think that from those who have been chairman—and I think you would agree—we could expect pretty impartial advice or suggestions about who would make good participants.

Q. I think in the light of the part the chairman plays in the selection perhaps you would have a wider distribution of participation if you had more variety in your chairmen.—A. Possibly you might have more concentration, too.

Q. I doubt it. You have got too much concentration now, judging by your list related to the fact that we have got 80 members of Press Gallery here.—A. I would still like to make the statement we feel there has been pretty reasonable operation of this program taking all factors in account, and what has been on the air and the way the programs have been handled.

Q. Just so we will not be at cross purposes let me make it clear again that the program is a very good one. It is a program which has a large listening interest and it is an extremely important program. I am not saying the people on it are not competent.—A. The ratings are not terribly high; still, there is a lot of interest in it.

Q. There is certainly a lot of interest. What I am dealing with is this matter of distribution and fairness.—A. Fairness to whom?

Q. Fairness to the journalists here in this Press Gallery from whom you make your selection.—A. Is your suggestion, then, that a very important factor should be the passing around of opportunities for work among correspondents here?

Q. Yes—a more even distribution to avoid the obvious concentration disclosed by this statement.—A. Do you see any concentration of opinion, or of direction, or pressure of one kind or another?

Q. I think you tend to have a concentration of opinion where you have a concentration of personnel.—A. I suggest that there is wide enough distribution in the number of people on each conference.

Q. We shall have to be content to disagree on that point, then. I do not think this is a fair distribution, having regard to the purpose of this program which is, after all, a Press Conference, and surely a Press Conference means a conference in which the members of the press as represented here in Ottawa by the Press Gallery participate widely. That would be my idea of a fair basis for this program.—A. It is a question of "how widely." I would say the corps of correspondents has participated widely in this program.

Q. Well, the record is there and I suppose we could argue about it. We shall have an opportunity tomorrow for a little totalling up, but I do not think you are going to say that there has been very much distribution when it comes to chairmanships, looking at the number of appearances of some members to the exclusion of others.—A. It is a question of "widely" and "how widely".

I have not yet heard a suggestion that the program has not been a fair one, over all. Quite a few different correspondents have been used. If it is argued that chances for jobs should be passed around, that is a totally different argument and it has nothing to do with the quality of the program or its effectiveness.

Q. You have not dealt with the point I made that the purpose of this program—"Press Conference"—is surely that from week to week it should be fairly representative in its participation on the part of those who are here in Ottawa at the Press Gallery.—A. I do suggest that there have been a number of different people used.

Q. I am suggesting that it is a minority, and not a big minority at that, of the eighty members of the Press Gallery.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions?

By Mr. Decore:

Q. Is it fair to ask if those participating are paid?—A. Yes, they are paid.

Q. Is it also fair to ask how much?—A. I think an indication can be found in the ranges of rates which have already come before the committee—some are in the range of \$20 to \$30.

Mr. GOODE: \$20?

The WITNESS: \$20 to \$30.

Mr. FLEMING: Are members of the Press Gallery on an equal footing in this matter of remuneration?

The WITNESS: Yes, they are on an equal footing.

Mr. REINKE: What would be paid to the chairman; would he be paid more?

The WITNESS: A bit higher.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. What is the range there?—A. Between \$40 and \$60.

Q. I would like now to refer to the other statement—"C.B.C. News Roundup Reports". This is the statement which Mr. Dunton has furnished for the last three months of 1953 and 1954. There are some names here which we have already found appearing frequently and which we now hear again. For instance, from London—I am taking the first sheet—Mr. Matthew Halton has done 26 of the broadcasts; only one other person has taken part in the broadcasts from London. Mr. Douglas LaChance—the number of whose appearances and something of whose slant of opinion in general were discussed at a previous meeting—has done all the broadcasts from Paris and Rome—17 in all.

Then if we turn to the third page which gives the return for the corresponding three months—the last three months of 1954—again we see Mr. Halton doing the lion's share—31 in all—of the broadcasts from London, and Mr. Douglas LaChance doing all the broadcasts from Paris and Rome—23 in all. I do not know whether you have anything to add about what was said at previous meetings about these two gentlemen and the number of their appearances, Mr. Dunton, considering that these are "News Roundup" programs involving a review of news and comments—whether you think it is good balance that these broadcasts should be so largely monopolized by a couple of people.—A. This program is not an opinion program, it is a roundup of news and short feature items designed to be a factual description or account or summary of what is happening. To be able to present this kind of program at all, we have had to make sure of having these correspondents overseas on retainer. As a matter of practical broadcasting and, incidentally, of economy, we simply have to use these correspondents to a large extent. If we did not

spend the money to ensure that we have people over there, we would not be able to have this kind of program at all, so inevitably they will turn up frequently, especially on this sort of feature reporting. We have tried, at extra expense and at a great deal of trouble in the case of commentary programs where interpretation of certain lines of action was thought desirable to introduce variety. It has been particularly difficult in Paris and one or two other places, but great effort has been made to get an apparent balance. Not nearly such an effort is made here because of the much more factual nature of the work.

Q. You say there has been no one else available in Paris and Rome other than Mr. Douglas LaChance over the past two years?—A. I do say it would have been extremely difficult to get anyone in Paris to do this kind of work—to be regularly available for the kind of work needed. Our people have been trying very hard to get another correspondent, and they are still trying and are still hopeful of doing so and we will be very grateful for any suggestions. We have not known for some time of any Canadian correspondent in Europe. If anybody knows of any, we shall be glad to hear from him.

Q. Do you not see any danger in having these broadcasts from Paris and Rome monopolized by one man? It is true they are not personal opinion broadcasts, but inevitably opinions are bound in some degree to enter into this "News Roundup." Do you not see any danger in the concentration of these broadcasts upon one man, particularly a man who has the slanted approach that was indicated in the extracts which were read from on this broadcast at a previous meeting.—A. Were all those extracts from this broadcast which were read?

Q. Yes.—A. Several of the things we cannot find in the exact terms on the broadcasts.

Q. Some of them were direct quotes and some of them substance. They are there on the record in any event. I am asking you if you have apprehended any danger in having those broadcasts made all by one man?—A. You are referring now to the "News Roundup".

Q. We are talking about that now at the moment. A. I do not think so in respect to "News Roundup". These are usually short items dealing with descriptive things and are carefully watched by this department. I would not see any particular danger in this. In the commentary programs we believe ourselves, and I know you would agree, where it is practicable and possible we try to have other interpreters also giving their interpretation. I would not think there is any particular danger in this thing.

Mr. RICHARDSON: Is not your policy in having these correspondents somewhat the same as the policy of any metropolitan newspaper?

The WITNESS: Yes. I might say that other big radio organizations in the world have correspondents overseas in different parts of the world and use them much more exclusively than we do. We use them fairly exclusively in this type of program. I think we go out of our way more than any other big organization to get other views.

By Mr. Dinsdale:

Q. I have a question on "C.B.C. News Roundup". The question is pertinent to the matter of regional bounds. I notice that most of the news items originated in the larger centres and I wonder whether that is due to the fact that most of the news originates there or because of concentration of C.B.C. staff there?—A. More on the question of the news because we try to get news all across Canada it is known to private stations and people right across the country that any of them can write in and ask if "News Roundup" would

like an item of news. "News Roundup" is open to suggestions from any competent person and is only too glad to get items from all across the country. I think it is just that more news or events develop in the larger centres.

Q. It is on the basis that news items are welcome from right across the country?—A. A lot of the items are at the suggestion of correspondents. Also quite a number of the items come from suggestions from individuals.

Q. How far does the C.B.C. cover provincial affairs? Do you have any definite policy for covering provincial political activities on a national basis giving them national scope?—A. It would come in the general flow of our programs, news programs, this sort of program, commentary programs and various talks programs.

Q. These originations from stations like Flin Flon, Stratford and Cobourg have come about—

Mr. MONTEITH: That is the Stratford Shakespearian Festival.

By Mr. Dinsdale:

Q. Have come about as a result of recommendations from local correspondents?—A. In some cases these are C.B.C. staff people who have been sent to these places. The names with little crosses against them are the names of C.B.C. people who have gone down to cover an event of some sort.

Q. Does that indicate that you would rather have your own staff cover a news item rather than a local journalist?—A. Not necessarily. It would usually be cheaper if our people know there is a good competent person available on the scene. On the other hand, quite often our man might be at the scene for some other program and he can provide quite cheaply an item for "News Roundup".

Mr. BOISVERT: Are those correspondents connected with C.B.C. "News Roundup" paid on a salaried basis or a fee basis for each performance?

The WITNESS: I think I mentioned before that Stursberg, Minifie Halton and La Chance are paid an annual retainer to be available to us for broadcasting all the year round. On this "News Roundup" list where you have the double crosses against the names, they are C.B.C. men and nearly all are based in Canada; the others are free-lance people paid per item.

Mr. DECORE: Are those on the annual retainer paid extra for the broadcast?

The WITNESS: No.

Mr. DECORE: They can give one broadcast a day throughout the whole year or one broadcast for the year and still get the same retainer?

The WITNESS: If they were I do not think we would keep them very long.

By Mr. Dinsdale:

Q. If a special "News Roundup" feature was being aired from a local area would it be necessary to send in C.B.C. staff members or would you trust to the competence of the staff members of the local private stations?—A. Very often in the sort of thing you are speaking about our people would rely on the local station to do it.

Q. You would not have to have a program director come in and supervise the overall production?—A. No. These are mostly items from correspondents that our people know from experience are competent and can be counted on.

Q. That is a slight change in policy is it not?—A. No, I said it depends on the circumstances. Our people may be sending a crew down to cover a full actuality or something and one member may do an item for "News Roundup".

By Mr. Monteith:

Q. I wonder if I might ask a question. Are there any directives issued to telephone and telegraph line companies, directives from the C.B.C., as to negotiations between the line companies and yourself?—A. I do not quite understand.

Q. Do you not issue instructions to the telephone companies and telegraph companies concerning transmission of news and that sort of thing upon occasion?—A. Under the Broadcasting Act any connection between stations, in other words constituting a network even if only two stations, has to be approved by the C.B.C.

The CHAIRMAN: That comes in the next item.

By Mr. Monteith:

Q. If there were such directives I would like to have a copy of them.—A. There are no directives in that sense.

Q. Is there correspondence or are there lists of instructions as to what they are supposed to do or what the policy is under which they have to transmit information and all that sort of thing?—A. Do you mean with reference to the network of the C.B.C. and connecting stations?

Q. Yes. As it regards any private station as well.—A. That is enormously complicated, the orders for network conditions.

Q. How often can they be changed?—A. Hundreds of times a day or dozens of times a day.

Q. You mean instructions are issued for change in procedure a hundred times a day?—A. No. I think if you tell me what you are thinking of I can help you more quickly.

Q. I am thinking of an instance say that such and such a program is not even going to be broadcast but is going to be lined in here from some other place.—A. By a private station from some other place?

Q. Yes.—A. Not from another station but from some other place.

Q. Yes.—A. We have nothing to do with it.

Q. From some other station?—A. It would have to be cleared by the C.B.C. if it is going to constitute a network or be broadcast on two stations.

Q. If it is going to be broadcast to a private audience without going out on an open outlet?—A. No. I think you may be referring to a newspaper report which I saw which was very erroneous.

Mr. HANSELL: Are we through with these documents?

The CHAIRMAN: Are we through with these documents, gentlemen?

Mr. FLEMING: We may like to do some tabulating overnight.

Mr. KNIGHT: Could we not now consider that this has been fully covered, provided these figures Mr. Fleming wants are provided by tomorrow. We have spent two days now on this matter of balance. There is a distinct difference of opinion between Mr. Fleming and Mr. Dunton and they are entitled to their opinions, but I do not want to spend one more day on balance if I can avoid it.

The CHAIRMAN: We will try to cover that as quickly as possible tomorrow.

Mr. REINKE: I move that we adjourn.

The CHAIRMAN: The meeting is adjourned.

EVIDENCE

APRIL 22, 1955.

11.00 a.m.

The CHAIRMAN: Order, gentlemen. In answer to questions asked by Mr. Balcer we had four documents in French tabled yesterday. I am asking the committee if I must now have these documents translated for the English minutes. Is it the wish of the committee that these documents be translated for the English minutes?

Mr. BOISVERT: They were delivered yesterday in French?

The CHAIRMAN: Yes. Shall I have them translated?

Mr. GOODE: I think they should be printed in English as well. I received some papers here yesterday, and I am very much afraid I do not know what they say, and I would so move.

The CHAIRMAN: Is it agreed that I shall have them translated?

Hon. MEMBERS: Agreed.

The CHAIRMAN: Now we will discuss the documents which were given to the committee yesterday.

Mr. A. Davidson Dunton, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, called:

Mr. FLEMING: Mr. Chairman, there is one document in this same group concerning which no questions have been asked yet. I think Mr. Dunton gave it to us at the last meeting before the recess. It is headed, "This Week—Television." I believe it is not yet a part of our record?

The CHAIRMAN: Not yet?

Mr. FLEMING: No, and I suggest that that be done.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not have that document.

The CLERK: I have it here, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLEMING: It was distributed, I think, just at the close of the last meeting prior to the recess.

The CHAIRMAN: You move that it be included in our records, Mr. Fleming?

Mr. FLEMING: Yes.

The CHAIRMAN: What is it called?

Mr. FLEMING: It is headed, "This Week—Television—Sundays 11.05 to 11.30 p.m. eastern standard time". The statement covers the two years, 1953 and 1954 and indicates that there were 48 broadcasts in each of the two years, making a total of 96 broadcasts for the two years. I am impressed again, Mr. Dunton, in regard to the way the chairmanships in this series have been concentrated. Out of the 96 broadcasts in the two years there have been only eight chairmen. One of these was chairman once, one of them twice, three of them four times each, one of them nine times, and Mr. Wilfrid Sanders was chairman 34 times, and Professor Marcus Long, 38 times. I notice that in the breakdown of the two years Mr. Sanders was on 34 times in 1953, and only once in 1954, indicating, I take it, that he was chairman either 33 or 34 times in the 48 broadcasts in 1953. Marcus Long was on the program six times in 1953, and 38 times in 1954, so that he was chairman in 1954 somewhere between 33 and 38 times out of the 48 broadcasts. I am wondering if that is of the C.B.C.'s conception of a good balance for these programs?

Mr. BRYSON: He is a good man.

Mr. FLEMING: I am not questioning the quality or the ability of the men, Mr. Chairman. I am surprised that point is raised. I have said so many times here in regard to all the programs that I do not question the capacity or the competence of those who have taken part, but it is a question of admitting others perhaps to the "charmed" circle.

Mr. DECORE: Would you not agree that he makes an exceptionally good chairman?

Mr. FLEMING: Marcus Long?

Mr. DECORE: Yes.

Mr. FLEMING: I will agree that Professor Long is a member of the national advisory council of the Liberal party, and that he goes about making very untruthful statements about the position of the Progressive Conservative party in regard to the freedom of the air.

Mr. GOODE: In regard to Mr. Fleming's remarks, is the political status of any of these gentlemen brought to your attention when you are selecting chairmen?

The WITNESS: We weigh the man in general; not necessarily his political affiliation.

Mr. GOODE: I would question the remark about his being a Liberal spokesman. I do not know the gentleman.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. I can assure my friend, Mr. Goode, that the gentleman holds the party status that I have just described. However, I was replying to a question I was asked by a member of the committee.

Perhaps I could come back now and ask Mr. Dunton if this is the C.B.C.'s idea of balance?—A. We have to face broadcasting realities. For a program of this kind, as for some others, we find we have to have as chairman a man with particular qualities for chairmanship. He is not just a participant, he shares a good deal of the responsibility for seeing that this is a good program, introducing the panel, seeing to it that it goes off the air at the right time, and seeing that it flows smoothly. We have discovered, by experience, that there are a great many people including good broadcasters who are poor chairmen, and therefore our people tend to use men whom we have found by experience make good chairmen in the interests of having a good broadcast, watching for any sense of partiality, of course. I think part of the success of the program has been because there has been a sense of continuity, and good deal of sensible chairmanship on the program by competent chairmen.

Mr. HANSELL: I have one question.

Mr. FLEMING: I have not finished.

Mr. HANSELL: I do not want to break the continuity of your line of questioning.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Mr. Dunton, surely you are not suggesting that this country is so lacking in competent persons to act as chairmen on a television program that it is necessary for one man to apparently appear as chairman 33 or 34 times out of 48 broadcasts in 1953 and another one to appear between 33 and 38 times in the 48 broadcasts in 1954. Surely we are not so lacking in Canada for chairmen, that there has to be concentration in that way?—A. There may be others, but as I say, our people have to face the realities of life, and in endeavouring to have a good program, when you get a man who has served

as a good chairman, you naturally tend to use him again, rather than take the risk from the broadcasting point of view of trying to use others who may not be as successful, but from time to time, they do try out other people.

Mr. RICHARD: In other words, this is not an amateur hour?

The WITNESS: No, this is a panel program that usually features fairly professional people. The suggestion has been made that Dr. Marcus Long has criticized the Liberal party but he has also criticized broadcasting and the C.B.C.

Mr. FLEMING: We may agree on that, too, Mr. Dunton. He has the right to his own view, and neither you nor I will question that.

The WITNESS: I took it that there was an implication that he is being used because of other connections which is absolutely not so.

Mr. FLEMING: No, I said at an earlier meeting he was quite entitled to his own views, and as long as I am a member of parliament or a member of this committee I will defend his right to be heard on the air whether he is saying things that have no foundation in fact about the policy of my party or not, but I question whether there is any justification for using any man regardless of his views, on a program as chairman for somewhere between 33 and 38 times out of 48 broadcasts in 1954. Whatever you may say about the desirability of having people who are experienced, it seems to me that this is a form of concentration which is utterly indefensible.

The WITNESS: I would say it was open to criticism if the program as a whole in some way was leaning in one direction or was being led by a chairman. I see no suggestion of that kind in this criticism of the chairman.

Mr. FLEMING: No, I am not trying to attribute this to any incompetence on the part of the individual. I am basing it on the fact that one man monopolized the chairmanship in 1954 and another individual monopolized it in 1953, and I cannot see any justification for that. Surely we are not so lacking in talent in this country that it has to be handled in this way with that kind of concentration. I suggest to you that where the C.B.C. has features of monopoly about it itself, it is all the more reason, Mr. Dunton, why you should seek to avoid giving monopolies to certain individuals in programs of this kind, or near monopolies.

The WITNESS: I would suggest that when you examine this program you will find there have been a number of other people used although, as you know, there is a regular panel of fairly professional people who give the series a sort of body. That is the kind of program it is.

Mr. FLEMING: You are speaking now of the others who have participated?

The WITNESS: Yes.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. There are three who have participated very largely in 1954, and I think about four—or two particularly—who have participated largely in 1953, but I was drawing your attention particularly to the selection of the chairman. What is the range of the fees paid to chairmen in this broadcast, Mr. Dunton?—A. The same as for "Press Conference."

Q. \$40 to \$60 per chairmanship?—A. Yes.

Q. And for the other participants?—A. About the same for the other participants—the same as for the chairman.

Q. It is \$40 to \$60 all around?—A. Yes.

Q. Is there any difference in the payments normally paid to those who have been chairman or would they all have been treated alike?—A. All alike.

Q. Is there any objection to stating what the fee is if they are all treated alike?—A. Just the objection we have all through to questions concerning fees, not just in relation to this program, or in relation to two or three people, but as a general policy.

Q. I take it the basis of the objection is that you do not want to disclose to one person what was paid to another because it might create difficulties for you, and I can appreciate that point; but when you tell us what the range is, I cannot see any objection?—A. It is not just for one program—we are constantly trying to acquire services of all kinds. If we start reporting exactly what we will pay for one particular service, we are bound to run into competition in trying to save money on a reasonable basis in other directions. I just do not think it is a good idea.

Q. The range is between \$40 and \$60—it may be \$41.23?

The CHAIRMAN: I would not press the question, Mr. Fleming. Any other questions?

Mr. HANSELL: I am afraid that my question will lose some of its effectiveness coming at this time, but I have reference to Mr. Goode's objection to Mr. Fleming's first question. I have no criticism to make of the chairmen but could we conclude that a person who has high office in a political party being chairman of one of these broadcasts would carry with it political implications? Don't answer me.

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Fleming at the close of the meeting yesterday asked for some analysis and figures of television press conferences, which I have. Perhaps I could give them now.

The CHAIRMAN: Very well.

The WITNESS: Television Press Conference in 1954 . . .

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Are you speaking now in reference to the statement filed yesterday for the three months?—A. No. To the return of the Television Press Conference covering all the press conferences, one for 1954 and one for 1955.

Q. The first is August 6?—A. Yes, August 6. In that period the analysis indicates that there were 16 programs from Ottawa, with 23 different Ottawa correspondents taking part. In those 16 programs there would be 48 opportunities for questioners to appear, so that the questioners who did appear would be appearing on an average about 2.08 times each in that period. In the 1955 period as covered by the returns before the committee there were 11 programs from Ottawa and 18 different participants. Again there would have been 33 opportunities for questioners.

Q. May I interrupt here—you say "participants". Are those Ottawa correspondents?—A. Yes.

Q. The first time you said "correspondents". This time you said "participants".—A. I am referring to Ottawa correspondents who participate. So there would be 33 opportunities for places as questioners filled among those 18 people, an average of about 1.8 appearances each. Over the whole period covered by the two reports, the life of the program until April 7th there were 31 different people appearing on an average of about 2.6 times. I would like to emphasize that figure of 31 different participants and the average number of times they appeared because this, I suggest, is rather different from some suggestions made yesterday.

Q. If the suggestion referred to was mine I think it is fully borne out by this information. There are some 80 members of the Press Gallery here in Ottawa and you have been able to muster figures pointing to participation by just 31 out of 80. I suggest that you might find that some of those on that

list have been on just once, and your average figure does not draw direct attention to the fact that a few of these people have been on very many times.—A. Apart from the chairman I do not think you will find that is so. But we have discussed this matter of chairmen at length. Otherwise I think the returns show a fairly widespread use of different people.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you ever asked any member of the Press Gallery here to participate, or to be chairman of this program, and received a refusal?—A. Yes, on quite a few occasions correspondents have been asked to participate as questioners and have declined and we have asked others to take part as chairman and they have refused. I may say that the position of chairman does not seem to be very popular. Even some of those who have acted as chairman have intimated that they would prefer not to be chairman because, as I indicated, the position carries greater responsibility and also they feel their scope is rather restricted.

With regard to the Press Gallery and the figures, there are a number of reasons why various correspondents have not been on the program; some have not wished to appear for their own reasons; in some cases we gather that their newspapers have not wished them to appear; some are just not suitable for this sort of work; some have been tried and do not seem to have the particular knack for this sort of thing, however qualified and able they may be otherwise. However, it is worth pointing out that eight new ones have been on the program since the beginning of this year in the 11 programs broadcast, so that actually more people are having a try at this particular form of activity.

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. You have spoken very generally about people who have been invited to participate and who have not taken part because they have not been able or willing to do so. I would be interested to know how many there are in this category if you are making a point of it.—A. Two in particular have been invited several times and have not wanted to accept.

Q. Were there no others? Were they chairmen?—A. No. Those were as participants. Two invitations were turned down. There are others who it is known are not interested in doing it.

Q. How many?—A. I do not know.

Q. These general statements may not on analysis be very significant unless we have the figures. It is easy enough to say that some have been invited and have turned down the invitation; and then we find that the number is two out of 80.—A. Perhaps it would be more fair if you suggested people who have not been invited...

Q. No, I do not think so. After all, I am in the position of asking the questions. You made the statement in very general terms. I, perhaps, am less impressed with statements in general terms than some people are, and that is the reason I asked for something more significant to indicate how many people are involved.—A. I have given a number of reasons why some of the other representatives who have not appeared on it have not done so. I have indicated that new people have been taken on the program from time to time. You mentioned the figure 80. We have a figure of 31 different correspondents here, and other factors come into it, too.

Q. I appreciate what you said about the factors involved. I was speaking about the number who by reason of those factors have not been on the program.—A. There are other factors...

Q. I am not asking about those factors now. You have made your statement about the factors.—A. I have not had time to finish that statement.

Q. I am talking about the numbers involved. You said there were two people who had been asked to participate and who had rejected the invitations. How many others are there in that category?—A. Mr. Fleming, as you can see perfectly well, I do not think anybody could or should be in the position of saying how many would not be guessed as being good potential questioners on a Press Conference. There are various questions to be considered—the way people talk, their personalities and so on. I was going on to mention the factor here of not using too many people from any particular newspaper organization; there are a number of factors which I think no one could possibly put figures to. I have not said that everybody in the Press Gallery who wishes to be on the program has been on the program.

Q. Mr. Dunton, I am not trying to be disagreeable about this, but I would like to tie down a number rather than have general statements about factors that you say have led some people to reject invitations. I would like to know how many people, for those or any other reasons, have rejected invitations to participate.—A. I say that in the recollection of those who would remember it is only two definite ones who have had precise invitations and turned them down, but there are a number of other cases about which I cannot give figures; for various reasons, correspondents did not wish to go on the air or, probably, considered they would not make particularly good questioners.

Mr. DECORE: With all respect to my good friend Mr. Fleming—I realize he is trying to make a point and it may be important to him—do you not think Mr. Chairman we are spending far too much time on this matter? We have spent a lot of time on it and in view of the heavy program which is before this committee I think we have already dwelt on it far too long.

Mr. KNIGHT: When it comes to the question of balance what I am interested in is balance of opinion rather than arithmetical balance which we have heard so much about in the last day or two, and I fail to see the significance of the emphasis which Mr. Fleming is placing on this question of chairmen. If it is a case of balance of opinion I do think that the balance of participation is much more important than the balance of chairmen. Is it not a fact that it is really the participants who have the better opportunity of expressing their opinions when they are appearing on a program like this than the chairman, who to my mind is somewhat muzzled due to the fact that he is the chairman?

Mr. FLEMING: We must take into account the fact that the chairman has a very large “say” in selecting the participants.

Mr. KNIGHT: I want to know whether Mr. Dunton agrees with me in what I have said.

The WITNESS: Yes, I do.

Mr. KNIGHT: In other words, that the balance of participants is more important than the number of occasions on which a certain man presides as chairman and if it is not true that he is circumscribed by his position and his function—he has to conduct the broadcast so that the opinions of the participants may be brought out?

The WITNESS: In this case it would not be so much the opinions as seeing that the various kinds of questions have a fair chance to come out. I tried to explain earlier that the chairman did not have nearly as much chance as the others—

By Mr. Fleming:

Q. Would you not agree that the extent to which the chairman participates in the selection of questioners...—A. I said that the chairman is consulted, but it is the C.B.C. which makes the choice and which has responsibility for the choice. A lot of these things are done in a completely informal way, but the C.B.C. has the responsibility for the selection of the people who go on these broadcasts. It is only natural that a chairman who is competent and who has responsibility for conducting the program on the air—and that can be a fairly frightening thing—should be consulted about the people whom he may think would be good people to go on the panel; but the responsibility is with the C.B.C.

Q. I know, Mr. Dunton. You have used that phrase about the responsibility being that of the C.B.C. a number of times. I do not wish to go over ground which we covered yesterday. No one would disagree that the C.B.C. has the responsibility, but in actual fact I think you are well aware that the chairman has a very important voice in the selection of the participants on this panel.—A. I would use the same words that I have used before. The chairman makes suggestions. I would not say he has an important voice—the important voice is that of the C.B.C.

Q. Responsibility for the decisions rests with the C.B.C. but in fact and in practice the chairman has much to do with the selection of the participants...—A. We are operating these things and we think we know more than you do about them, Mr. Fleming. The C.B.C. officials make the choice. Some of the chairmen have a feeling that already too much influence is being imputed to them. The C.B.C. makes the choice. They are selected, and I think it is erroneous to say the chairman has an important voice.

Q. You said the chairman has a voice in the selection, and I think that is in accord with the testimony you have given and in accordance with the facts.

Mr. GOODE: Mr. Fleming did bring up the fact that there were some political considerations in the appointments of these chairmen. Mr. Dunton has said that the C.B.C. takes full responsibility for the appointment of the chairman and the panel I think. There has been no pressure brought to bear on the C.B.C. as to the political viewpoint of any of these chairmen or the panel?

The WITNESS: None that I know of.

Mr. GOODE: The decision as far as who the individuals will be on this program is entirely yours and you accept the responsibility for it?

The WITNESS: Yes, absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN: Are we through? We have been on this matter for 2 or 3 sittings?

Mr. FLEMING: We will never be finished.

Mr. HANSELL: Before we leave the talks department, may I ask a question? My question may not actually come under this heading but I think it does. I would like to know the personnel and the function of all those who are connected with the talks department. Perhaps I could expand my question and then perhaps Mr. Dunton could bring the matter down at a later sitting. It may really come under administration. How many people are employed by the C.B.C. and how many in each department. Then, I would like the names and the particular function of each of those that are on the talks department.

The CHAIRMAN: You will discuss this matter only when we reach the administration item? Is that understood?

Mr. HANSELL: I do not know that I will discuss it. I just would like to have the statistics.

The CHAIRMAN: I think that we have pretty well completed the last two items, international Radio Relations and Technical Development. We will go now to "station relations".

Mr. BRYSON: Before we leave technical developments I wonder if we could have some explanation. I am not asking this question in criticism. Could we have some explanation of why CBK Watrous was moved to Regina?

The WITNESS: I think there is a misconception there. The big transmitter for the province of Saskatchewan has always been at Watrous and still is. An addition of facilities was made in Saskatchewan and studios were added at Regina. Previously there were no studios in Saskatchewan. Now there has been the addition of small studios in Regina.

Mr. HANSELL: We are not discussing technical development of television?

The CHAIRMAN: I thought we had been over that. No, I am sorry, not for TV.

By Mr. Reinke:

Q. Before we leave Technical Development will Mr. Dunton tell us what his opinion is of the value of FM broadcasting in Canada. Is it on the upsurge, holding its own, or what?—A. If you want a brief answer on that I am afraid that the future of FM at the moment looks not at all bright.

Q. I notice here, Mr. Dunton, that you have made several purchases of FM transmitters and some special equipment and so on. I was wondering in what manner FM is not one of the upcoming types of broadcasts. What would they be used for? It is under equipment, technical development.—A. Those are for use in actuality broadcasts. For instance, when we cover a golf tournament where the crews doing the broadcast can transmit their material back to a central point by FM instead of carting around wires. After the war I think that everybody in broadcasting thought that FM was going to be a very important and very useful development in broadcasting. Very bright hopes were held for it around 1946. We put in some FM transmitters and quite a number of private stations did but FM did not catch on very well with the public, and then television came along. The sale of FM receivers was never very great. Since that time a great many private stations have dropped FM broadcasting.

Q. You still broadcast from Montreal and Toronto by FM?—A. Yes. We have kept all our five FM transmitters going.

Q. Can you tell me has there been any request made by those who may enjoy listening to FM which in all probability may be a little higher plane of broadcasting, to have the C.B.C. hook up with WQXB in New York?—A. I think we have had one or two individual suggestions about that.

Q. Has any thought been given to bringing in some of the FM programs from the United States?—A. Not particularly. It would raise a lot of questions about network operation. In Toronto by combining programs they have tried to make a sort of special FM service. But actually to try to develop FM and spend more money on FM does not seem too justified. We wish that it had developed well and think that it would have helped broadcasting very much and would have cleared the air of the present congestion.

Q. I understand that the broadcast part of the sound in television is FM?—A. Yes.

Q. Can you utilize the equipment for television?—A. It is part of television transmission; it is FM frequency modulated.

By Mr. Hansell:

Q. Would Mr. Dunton care to express himself on the future of radio in the light of the development of television? Is there any possibility that radio will gradually become more or less obsolete?—A. We are naturally going a great deal of thinking about this and trying to prophesy the future. I do not think that radio will die away by any means. All the indications are that particularly in daytime there will continue to be a great deal of listening to radio; we also believe in night time there will continue to be a great audience for radio in some areas and particularly in families who have television sets there will be quite a large audience for radio outside the living room or the usual room where the television set is in the house, motor cars and that sort of thing. We see radio broadcasting continuing as a very important factor but relatively not as important as it has been. Now, and for some time to come, there will be areas in Canada in which there is no television service and there will probably be a great number of people who for some reason or another do not have television service who will still want radio.

By Mr. Knight:

Q. Do you notice any reaction against television now arising as in favour of the radio?—A. No. We have not. Most of the reaction we have noticed is the terrific flood of interest in television. I think perhaps there are some indications supporting what I have been saying, that there will be for a long time a sort of secondary and developing audience for radio; a number of people, we think, who have television sets, will also want quite often to listen to radio instead for different reasons, or perhaps some members of the family.

Q. I have just read the article in Maclean's and I have heard individual reactions of that sort. I suppose it is motivated by disgust at some of our television programs. I am thinking particularly of the average television program in the United States. I have seen a number of them and as far as I am concerned if the fare provided by the C.B.C. is no better than the average United States program personally I would be glad to see television go out of existence.—A. Most of the indications are that enormous interest has developed in the present television?

Q. There is no levelling off of that?—A. There is no evidence of it.

The CHAIRMAN: You realize, Mr. Dunton, that certain programs will never go on television.

The WITNESS: Yes, and we think quite a number of things can be done better and more economically on radio. A good deal of music is much better done in sound broadcasting and it is not necessary to see the musicians; also some spoken word programs we think will be done just as well or better on sound broadcasting.

Mr. RICHARD (*Ottawa East*): I think Mr. Dunton made the statement that a lot of people with television in their homes have taken another room to listen to radio.

The WITNESS: I did not put it just that way, Mr. Richard.

By Mr. Knight:

Q. My question was founded in the hope that where the C.B.C. does use certain United States television programs—and I think what is necessary—I hope that the selection will be as good as possible.—A. We are trying to cover a reasonable selection of programs.

Q. I know that it is easy to succumb to the temptation of putting on something cheap and something easy to handle and I hope that the C.B.C. will not succumb to the easy way.

Mr. FLEMING: At a previous meeting I asked if you would say something about the technical development in radio as distinct from television in the last few years. Would you say something about that please.

Mr. OUMET: I can give you a general idea. Our director of engineering is here and he could give the details. What would you like to know particularly? It is a broad question which you are asking.

Mr. FLEMING: I wondered if you could give us a bird's eye view of the technical developments in the last few years in the field of sound broadcasting.

Mr. OUMET: You mean the C.B.C. technical development?

Mr. FLEMING: I am speaking of the field in which the C.B.C. is in contact?

Mr. OUMET: In general the main developments that have taken place in the art of radio broadcasting or electronic as applied to radio broadcasting, have been in the field of tape recording which is a very useful development as a complement to disc recording and in certain places as a replacement for it. Another main development has been the use, which has not yet found application in sound broadcasting but may some day, of transistors to replace radio tubes, not to replace them entirely but to be used as a complement and in certain cases as a replacement. There have not been any great radical changes made in the science or art of broadcasting in the last three years or even in the last 5 or 10 years. There has been the development of television, of course, but that is not what you have in mind.

Mr. FLEMING: No, not at the moment.

Mr. OUMET: I am speaking of broadcasting. Of course, there are developments of great importance going on all the time in other fields of radio or in the science of radio in general. For example, in military applications or industrial applications; but that is a wide field to cover and I do not imagine that is what you are interested in.

Mr. FLEMING: I was thinking more about sound broadcasting from the point of view of the C.B.C.

Mr. OUMET: In terms of our own operations one particular development which might be of interest is the use of unattended transmitters. Where before we always had transmitters with operators who were in attendance at all times while the transmitter was on the air, now we are using a number of transmitters where there is no staff at all; the door is closed and the actual operation is monitored from a distance. From a studio a technician can check meters and by different methods—they are not all the same exactly—he can detect whether there is anything going wrong with the transmitter, whereupon he goes down himself or sends someone else to take care of it.

Mr. FLEMING: I take it those are on transmitting or relaying stations?

Mr. OUMET: These are transmitting stations of any type; there are not any on high power, but on 5 kilowatts or less; this has nothing to do with the originating of a program, not the relaying of it; but with the transmitting of it.

Mr. FLEMING: Is there any great amount of research work being done now in the field of sound broadcasting in relation to your operations?

Mr. OUMET: The C.B.C. does not do any pure research as such; that is not our function. But we have a department which we call our development department,—to make the distinction with the word "research",—where we do practical experiments, tests, and measurements as needed to solve our problems; but not like the Research Council would do it. They go into some of the purer fields of research.

Mr. FLEMING: Do you yourself, Mr. Ouimet, look for any developments of any consequence on the technical side in the field of radio broadcasting, sound broadcasting, in the measurable future?

Mr. OUIMET: Well, some years back we thought that FM might be a very important development. It did not develop as expected. But it might still happen after television is well established and people can turn their interests again to something else. At the moment television is really taking all the interest, and FM does not. It may never do; we do not know; it may never develop fully.

Since that time I do not think there has been anything found, invented or developed. It would seem however that, at the transmitting or broadcasting end, there may well be some important developments which would be improvements on what we have, such as some better tape recorders, or a simpler type of microphone, or amplifier. But probably the most important thing in radio would be the development of the so-called miniature type of receivers. With the invention of the transistor which replaces the vacuum tube in certain cases, you have the possibility of reducing greatly the size of some types of radio receivers. However we are not yet at the stage of the wristwatch type of receiver which you may have seen in some crime comics.

Mr. FLEMING: You mean Dick Tracy?

Mr. OUIMET: I do not remember their names. Nevertheless very small receivers are being made now and probably the trend will continue. But they will not be a type of receiver to replace the receivers in the home. It would be a new type of receiver for portable use.

Perhaps I had better ask our Director of Engineering, Mr. W. G. Richardson, if he knows of any other trends.

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON (*Director of Engineering*): No, I think you have covered it very well.

Mr. BOISVERT: Mr. Ouimet, has the transistor reached the stage of mass production now in America?

Mr. OUIMET: I think it depends on what you mean by mass production. I think it has reached a stage where it can be produced in great numbers, but I think they have had some difficulty to mass produce these things without individual attention to each unit.

Mr. BOISVERT: May I ask who owns the patent?

Mr. OUIMET: I really do not know.

Mr. DECORE: You mentioned that FM has not developed in the way you anticipated? I am curious about it. Are you in a position to explain why?

Mr. OUIMET: Yes. When FM was invented and introduced to the technical world, there was no doubt that it had inherent advantages over AM from a technical standpoint. It also had other advantages and perhaps I should deal first with them.

The first thing was that it used different frequencies. It is a form of broadcasting which requires high frequencies; and while this is not a technical advantage in itself, it was thought that it would permit a decongestion of the present broadcast band where there were so few channels available, and so many demands for them. It was thought that by opening up ultra-high-frequencies, or very high frequencies for FM, there would be a solution to some of the problems of allocation. That was one thing; although not technical in itself.

The other advantage was that FM by nature is less susceptible to interference of different types, whether it be interference from man-made radiation, or interference from atmospheric.

Secondly, FM is definitely capable of giving a better reproduction of the material or programs broadcast. In other words, it had a wider band and permits the transmission of higher audible frequencies. All these things of course were very attractive to the technical mind, but apparently they did not turn out to be as attractive to the public.

The reason is that many people did not seem to care too much whether they heard high frequencies or not. Some of them, as a matter of fact, seem to prefer a quality of reproduction which is not a faithful reproduction of what is originally broadcast, but has a certain mellowness to it. Anyway, the lack of interest in the purchase of FM seemed to indicate that the public generally were not willing to pay a higher price to get the better quality, and that they were satisfied with what they had, that is, from the point of view of quality.

On the other hand, there seems to be somewhat of a conflict with the present popularity of the so-called high fidelity system of record reproduction which is enjoying great interest these days. But there again this involves, I believe, a small group as compared to the total number of listeners.

The other quality of FM on which great hopes have been placed was its ability to reject interference, and to get through in spite of interference, and that is definitely the case. It is a proven advantage of FM. But the fact is that in most cases AM was already serving people so well—such as in the major cities, where they were getting practically no interference anyway—that they never felt the need really to go to FM to solve their problems.

Furthermore, there is always the practical side to these things. Even if FM might have developed better than AM, had they started at the same time and been given the same opportunities, FM coming after AM was well established and everybody had sets, it became a question of whether people wanted to buy another and more expensive set when in fact it would not change too much what they heard. It simply changed in certain cases, practically to an unnoticeable degree, the amount of interference which was already very small, and the quality of the transmission which was already pretty good. So I believe this is why it did not develop fully.

Mr. DINSDALE: Television sound is broadcast on FM, it is not?

Mr. OUMET: It is.

Mr. DINSDALE: Does that mean it would be possible to tune in television sound on an FM radio set?

Mr. OUMET: Not generally, because the FM receiver does not operate on the same band of frequencies. In other words, the transmission of television is in a certain band, while the transmission of FM, for which the FM receiver was built in the first place, is on different bands. There are other changes also. They are both FM, but actually not on the same frequencies and not with the same specifications.

Mr. DINSDALE: What would the possibility be of merging the two functions, those of radio and television?

Mr. OUMET: Some receivers which were made at the beginning of television could receive both, but there was not enough demand anyway for FM, and they were not continued. The quality of the reproduction of sound on television exceeds the effectiveness of AM. It is capable of higher fidelity, and it is also less susceptible to noise for the same power than AM is. You cannot judge all the possible qualities of FM transmission on television unless of course you have a set designed to make that reception possible. In other words, it is not enough to use FM. When you try to get high quality, everything else must be designed to pass those frequencies which FM is capable of passing.

Mr. CARTER: Does FM have as great a range as AM?

Mr. OUIMET: It depends on the type of AM station and the type of FM station. Shortwave is AM. It may go ten thousand miles; and by using a certain type of frequency it can be reflected up and down between the various ionized layers and the earth, and they keep going on over long distances. On the other hand on the broadcast band the transmission is limited by the amount of protection given to the channel which is used. On certain clear channels which are not used again except relatively far away, stations can transmit for very long distances, such as CBK at Watrous or on some other clear channels that we have. On the other hand, at the extreme end you have certain types of local channels where the same frequency is repeated practically every hundred miles, or two hundred miles. In that case, with the presence of a great number of transmitters on the same wave length, it means that you get a lot of interference, restricting reception to perhaps only eight miles. On the other hand, certain stations on clear channels may go two hundred miles in daytime and somewhat less at night.

Mr. CARTER: FM would not be suitable for what we call short wave broadcasting now?

Mr. OUIMET: The answer is no.

Mr. GOODE: Do you give a station a different permit for FM than you do for AM? In the case of Vancouver they use different call letters.

Mr. OUIMET: They are different stations, so they get different permits.

Mr. GOODE: Did you ever refuse a permit for an FM station?

The WITNESS: I do not think so.

Mr. GOODE: How much would it cost an ordinary radio station to put in the added facilities for FM?

Mr. OUIMET: For transmitter end of FM—by the way that is the only distinction between FM and AM; you can use the same studio—the cost is just about the same as for an AM station of the same power.

Mr. GOODE: Would it double the cost within a radio station to have the two facilities?

Mr. OUIMET: It would depend on whether the same studio could be used. Let us say it would not quite double the cost.

Mr. GOODE: You have five FM stations. What amount of money does that represent?

Mr. OUIMET: This is so long ago. They were built around 1947, if I remember correctly. I do not have the figures in mind. I imagine it would represent something in the order of \$200,000.

Mr. GOODE: Has that been written off by depreciation or are you still carrying the \$200,000 on inventory?

Mr. OUIMET: No, we depreciate every year.

Mr. GOODE: Would the \$200,000 now have been written off?

Mr. OUIMET: Not quite. We usually depreciate in ten years, depending on the type of equipment and there again I do not remember whether the FM stations were depreciated at the same rate as some of the others stations. Your question brings up a good example of why it is sometimes difficult to determine just how many years you should apply in depreciating a piece of equipment. We thought FM would last forever but at the moment it has a very limited audience.

Mr. GOODE: You are still carrying this on inventory?

Mr. OUIMET: Yes.

Mr. GOODE: At the original price or at a depreciated price?

Mr. OUMET: This brings up the entire question of depreciation and methods of accounting.

Mr. GOODE: Let us not bring that up!

The CHAIRMAN: No, not now please. Mr. Holowach, you had a question?

By Mr. Holowach:

Q. Yes, with respect to the technical development in the international service. I notice that on page 24 it states that there is an increased jamming of C.B.C. programs in certain European countries. I was wondering if we might have a little information on that. Would you say that this jamming was the result of an increased listening audience in these countries?—A. Mr. Holowach, I think to put it very bluntly, there is a war in the air going on in Europe in shortwave broadcasting. The western countries, particularly Britain and the United States, with Canada cooperating, are putting out short-wave broadcasts aimed at the countries behind the iron curtain. The people on the other side are making very great efforts to jam these programs, so of course they have had to set up transmitters to do the jamming job. It has been estimated that in Russia alone about 1,000 different transmitters are being used for these jamming operations which of course necessitates a large amount of personnel and a very large cost. I think there is also some jamming in the satellite countries, although rather less. But as you can see, people in Russia are going to great lengths with a carefully worked out plan to jam broadcasts from the west. For instance, I know that you can be listening in England or Europe to C.B.C. transmissions from Sackville, New Brunswick which comes in well up until the time of the Russian service, and then you can hear the jamming transmitters warming up, and coming into operation.

Q. Is this jamming across the board or is it directed in particular to some specific programs?—A. It is directed particularly at programs which in turn are directed at Russia, or the satellite countries.

The CHAIRMAN: Mr. Holowach, I am afraid that you are going to another item, that of the international service.

Mr. HOLOWACH: I think I am still discussing the technical development of the international service. I am referring to page 24.

Mr. BOISVERT: On page 23 there is also an item entitled international service.

The CHAIRMAN: I will permit you to finish your questioning.

By Mr. Holowach:

Q. I think I am dealing with the subject of technical development, Mr. Chairman. Now I would like to know if we have done any jamming at all, Mr. Dunton.—A. Not that we know of; I think not.

Q. What consideration has been given technically to overcoming this jamming and making the programs we send to the other countries more receptive?—A. A great deal of thought and work has been done on it particularly, of course, by the British and American broadcasting authorities. They are constantly developing and have developed new transmitters and new methods of transmitting and systems of linking by working out rays of transmitters, and our International Service in general has cooperated to the extent it can with its transmitters. We are part of the game on this side. Naturally, the more transmitters you have trying to get in, the harder it is for the jammers to stop and catch all the transmitters. If we could have more transmitters here, we could play a greater part in trying to get through the jamming protection.

Mr. DINSDALE: Do you know if there is any attempt made on the part of the authorities behind the iron curtain countries to control the type of receiving sets available to the people?

The WITNESS: You hear of it, but it is perhaps a difficult thing. We know that in Russia they do a lot of their own domestic broadcasting by shortwave, and there are a great many shortwave sets in Russia, and I think by the taste of the people there were a great many in existence in many of the satellite countries such as Czechoslovakia, for instance, where we know there were a great many available to the people.

The CHAIRMAN: Those who were allowed to have sets, you mean?

The WITNESS: Yes. I have not heard of too very great methods of trying to cut out shortwave sets.

Mr. REINKE: From where would the C.B.C. programs which go behind the iron curtain originate?

The WITNESS: They are practically all produced at the headquarters of the International Service in Montreal, and are transmitted from our transmitting plant in Sackville, New Brunswick.

Mr. REINKE: They are designed for that particular purpose—that is, to go behind the iron curtain?

The WITNESS: Those transmitters were set up to broadcast to Europe primarily, but also they have beams to transmit to South America, and across the Pacific, but specific attention has been given to the European beams. Since the plant was set up, behind-the-iron-curtain broadcasts have increased in importance, and the plant at Sackville is an extremely difficult one. Apparently it is still true that it has the best signal sent into Europe, and they can reach more western parts of Russia.

Mr. REINKE: What type of program—

The CHAIRMAN: We are getting away from the topic of technical development. Perhaps you could wait until we reach page 35, if you do not mind, to discuss the type of programs that are being sent by C.B.C. shortwave.

Mr. BRYSON: While we are on this subject, Mr. Ouimet was answering questions and there is one question that I would like to ask him. I have heard considerable criticism of the quality of reproduction on television. You were speaking about the frequency response of frequency modulation a moment ago. How much voice compression or speech clipping do you use on your television broadcasts? Do you keep that within a fairly narrow margin of frequency response, or is it less or more than that amplitude for AM modulation?

Mr. OUMET: On television transmission generally,—that is live programs coming out of the studios and going to the transmitter to be received locally,—the fidelity of the sound is excellent. The transmitted part of it is as good as for AM radio. The band width is of the order of 10,000 cycles. However, in the case of recordings, and possibly this is what you are referring to, the band width that we can record on film of 16 millimeter gauge, is limited by the film itself which is similar to that of 16 millimeter sound films used in industry or for theatrical showings. Furthermore, the process of recording on television of films is one that is fairly new. I do not believe it has as yet reached the stage of improvement which will be reached in a few years. Therefore we have to compromise between the fidelity of the reproduction of the sound, and the fidelity of the reproduction of the image. The conditions which would permit good fidelity on both are very difficult to obtain, but generally speaking recordings on television have been improving with the development of the art. I do not mean just in Canada, because we share in the development of the art in any other countries, and we are providing here in Canada as good a

quality in recordings, whether sound or picture, as is available or possible at this time, with the use of 16 millimeter kinescope recordings. If we went to 35 millimeter kinescope recordings we would do better and it would cost perhaps four times as much. And if we spent still more money we could probably do better still, but this is not a technical problem. It is not a problem of operation, it is a problem of the art not being developed to the point where the quality we would like to see is possible.

Mr. DINSDALE: Is the FM receiver as expensive as the AM receiver?

Mr. OUIMET: Generally speaking, yes. Furthermore the manufacturers have made FM receivers especially for the luxury class. Usually they are incorporated in a combination phonograph-radio-shortwave FM receiver in a fairly expensive console model. The reason for that is simple. It is that the manufacturers, I am sure, have felt that those who would be interested in FM would be those who had more money, because it was an improvement on things, rather than something that was new. It still gives them the same broadcasting service, but it gives it in a superior way.

Mr. DINSDALE: Has the American experience with FM been the same as the Canadian experience?

Mr. OUIMET: Generally it has been the same although FM developed a little further, perhaps due to the fact that the channels were more congested on AM and there was a greater need for it. Another reason, I believe,—although I am not sure—is that it started a little earlier. I was going to say that starting earlier, it didn't have to meet the competition of TV so soon. On the other hand, since in the U.S. they started earlier in TV, I am not too sure that the lag between AM and TV was much different from what it was in this country.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Ouimet for that information. Now we will go on to Station Relations, the next item.

By Mr. Reinke:

Q. Mr. Chairman, under "Station Relations" I understand that as well as basic stations we have complementary stations of A and B types. How are these designated? What constitutes a basic station and what constitutes A and B supplementaries?

A. The basic station has all the network services available to it by wire and in addition is a "must" station for commercial programs. If a sponsor is buying a network he must take that station. The supplementary "A" station has available full network service but is optional for commercial programs.

Q. How are they chosen? Is it because of the power of the station? In what manner are they designated?

A. To some extent it is governed by the wish of the station, though not very often because usually a station wants to be basic. Apart from that the decision would depend on a number of factors—the area and population covered, what other coverage there might be near the station, and commercial considerations relating to the network as a whole.

Q. I notice here that the basic stations are required to reserve certain periods for sustaining network programs. Would they be commercial or non-commercial programs?

A. It varies a bit between the networks but in general now they would be sustaining programs.

Q. There would be no commercial aspect to it?

A. The commercial side does not come up very much, although there have been commercial programs in reserved time. Usually stations are very anxious to get the programs and we are obligated to see that they go on a station, so reserved times does not generally apply to Commercial programs.

Q. Are these supplementary stations required to reserve periods?

A. In most cases the supplementary "A" stations are required to observe a reduced amount of reserved time because we are not obligating ourselves to deliver as many commercial programs to the station, and in a corresponding way we make a smaller demand for reserved time.

Q. What amount of time would be demanded by the C.B.C. of a privately owned station?

A. I am sorry, but the information I have here is not added up. Perhaps I could give an indication. This is a basic station on the Trans-Canada network. On Monday it would be about one and a half hours...

Q. Would that be at any time during the day?

A. There would be specific periods. In the case of an Ontario station it would be: Provincial Affairs program, 15 minutes, Farm Forum, half an hour, C.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, one hour and National News and News Roundup—that is a half hour period...

Q. Do you designate the particular programs which the stations must carry or is it only the amount of time which you specify?

A. No. They are particular periods.

Q. They must carry programs?

A. Yes.

Q. This only applies to the basic stations.

A. Yes. As I say, the supplementary A stations who have full service available to them have to observe about half the amount of reserved time allotted to basic stations.

Q. Would these programs be on in the mornings or in the afternoons or in the evenings?

A. I do not think there are any in the daytime.—At present time there is nothing on Tuesdays—Tuesday night is free...

Q. What is the titles of the programs?

A. Provincial Affairs, freetime Ontario Political Series; Farm Forum which is a farming discussion program...

Q. That is on Monday?

A. Yes. Then there is the C.B.C. Symphony Orchestra, and on Tuesday there is nothing. And then they are expected to carry the full Wednesday night program from 7.30 to 10.00 p.m.

Q. They have to carry that full program?

A. Yes, at the present time, but there are exceptions to that depending on circumstances.

Q. There is no sponsor with that program?

A. No.

Q. That is a little rough on them isn't it—7.30 until 10.00?—A. The arrangements have been the result of a lot of discussions with the stations and as part of the pattern—if you like, the balance—to the long period on Wednesday night, there are a lot of other periods when no time is reserved; for instance they have nothing on Tuesday evening.

Q. You have concentrated to some extent?—A. On this particular occasion. The length of the programs on Wednesday night varies and it would be impossible to take any one period out of Wednesday night because you might cut into the middle of an opera or a long play.

Q. The stations are obliged to take these programs on Wednesday night although they have no commercial value?—A. Yes.

Q. And on Thursday?—A. Citizens Forum 7.45 to 8.30. On Friday, The Nation's Business. That is broadcast between 7.45 and 8.00 p.m. and then, every night during the week there is the half hour of National News and News Roundup.

Q. And they are all obliged to take that?—A. Yes.

Q. What time would that be on?—A. Between 10.00 and 10.30 p.m.

Q. And on Saturday nights?—A. There is nothing on Saturday.

Q. There is nothing on Saturday or Sunday?—A. On Sunday there are several things: Critically Speaking between 4.30 and 5.00 p.m.; Jake and the Kid between 5.30 and 6.00 p.m.; On the Record, between 6.15 and 6.30; Stage Fifty-Five, between 9.00 and 10.00 p.m., and the news period between 10.00 and 10.30 p.m.

Mr. BRYSON: Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask Mr. Ouimet another question if I may. I notice in the table that there are 169 stations. My question is this: I have had a lot of complaints from radio listeners—naturally you would not hear these complaints in areas close to the stations—relating to interference from other stations. Now I have for many years been very critical of radio design as we find it in a lot of these small cheap AC-DC receivers, but I would like to ask this question: how many kilocycles spread do you have between your clear channel stations?

Mr. OUMET: If you will permit me, I think Mr. Richardson can give you that information more quickly than I can.

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON (*Director of Engineering*): Mr. Chairman I do not recall offhand the number of clear channel stations. You must remember that a clear channel, if used by certain classes of station, is not an exclusive channel. A clear channel can be used by other stations in North America subject to certain technical limitations. But the clear channels which receive the most protection as far as Canada is concerned would be 540—Watrous—and 740 and 860 at Toronto, 690 at Montreal and 1580 at Chicoutimi. Then we run into another class of so-called clear channel. That is a different class of station which is used at Vancouver and Calgary. There is another one at Toronto, CFRB, another at Windsor, Hamilton, Montreal, CBA Sackville, and there are probably some others which I do not recall out of the large number of stations in Canada. There is one at St. John's, Newfoundland. It is rather difficult to say the number of clear channels used unless we make a statistical breakdown with definitions.

Mr. GOODE: Would you say, Mr. Richardson, that there was a clear channel in Vancouver?

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: It is clear under the terms of definition in the international agreement.

Mr. GOODE: Which channel are you referring to?

Mr. RICHARDSON: 690.

Mr. GOODE: How would that be clear, with 712 alongside it?

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: It is in accord with the definition of what is a clear channel station by the agreement.

Mr. GOODE: You know that the C.B.C. station at Vancouver is not a clear channel station?

W. G. RICHARDSON: I know that it receives interference.

Mr. GOODE: Why would you change your channel in Vancouver from 1130 to 690 so that it would be on top of a United States station?

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: Because we get broader coverage on the low frequency.

Mr. GOODE: What do you mean, Mr. Richardson?

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: A bigger area.

Mr. GOODE: From 690 to 710?

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: No, 1130. There would be very little difference in channels as close together as 690 and 710.

Mr. GOODE: I do not like to argue, but I think I can tell you the reception from 690 was not nearly as good as the top of the dial. I have been in farm-houses where they could get you before and cannot get you now.

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: That might be true. I have not been in any farm-houses in British Columbia.

Mr. GOODE: Then you must accept what I tell you.

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: I do.

Mr. GOODE: Then, why would you change? What was the basic reason for that change? There is some feeling in British Columbia. Why would you change from the top of the dial to 690 against the feeling of the people of British Columbia?

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: At the time we recommended the change we did not know about that feeling. I have had, of course, complaints of interference between 710 and 690 from people who are in the very strong signal area of 690 who wanted to receive a relatively weaker signal from Seattle and this is a case of interference which can occur between any two stations in the world.

Mr. GOODE: Why would the C.B.C. consider recommending it—and I expect that it would be a gentleman like yourself and not Mr. Dunton who would do it—why would you recommend that it come all that way down the dial?

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: We felt and showed by actual measurement of signals that we could get a wider coverage on 690.

Mr. GOODE: How would you know when people could tell you different?

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: We have measuring gear which you take out and measure signal intensities.

Mr. GOODE: Do you not consider public opinion, Mr. Dunton, in a province when you change the signal of a C.B.C. station? For instance, the people of British Columbia are not happy with this channel. You are doing a fine job on broadcasting but we do not hear you and we did hear you on 1130.

The WITNESS: What we did hear of the public opinion that you mention we heard only after the change.

Mr. GOODE: You certainly would not hear it before.

The WITNESS: The coming change was well known and nobody objected in advance, and that change as I remember it was to go on 690 which was a clear channel for a grade 2 station which had been reserved for a long time. Therefore it would give us very wide coverage particularly on that low frequency. By all the technical standards it should be a much better and more effective service. My understanding is that the objection has come from the fact that on some receivers there is an interference from 710 which should not occur under the international agreement and technical specifications laid down. I think that you will find that it is on certain receivers only. According to the North American Regional broadcast agreement that was the channel we think should give the best results.

Mr. GOODE: I think you have the information now that it does not.

Mr. OUMET: I think the whole basis of the discussion is that you have made a statement that there are not as many people enjoying as good service under the new frequency as under the old.

Mr. GOODE: I did not say that. I said some people used to get it on 1130 and now do not.

Mr. OUIMET: Then we are in agreement. But we claim that the move is an excellent one because there are more people in toto getting service than before although there may be a few who get poorer service. This is the way progress goes; we give a better service generally and unfortunately in giving this better service to more people a few are getting not quite as good service.

Mr. GOODE: I do not mean by a few. I know of objections from about 5,000 people in the Caribou who cannot get you now who could before.

Mr. OUIMET: There are several hundred thousand people in British Columbia.

Mr. GOODE: Mostly in the Vancouver area. I do not want to argue this too long but those are people mostly who could get you from either location. In the Fraser valley I have been informed that some nights they cannot get C.B.C. Vancouver at all.

Mr. OUIMET: This may be a new development we will have to look into.

Mr. GOODE: I wish you would.

Mr. OUIMET: When we decided to make the change in the first place we had the choice of doing it or not doing it. It was not something we had to do. We simply did it in order to take advantage of the better frequency available and we made the change with the hope that it would improve things materially. The news we received after the change was it had improved it materially. It was much better than before; a lot of people were pleased. They were quite happy with the whole thing. Then we got a few isolated reports from certain places where people did not seem to get us as well as before. That was expected. But this is the first time I have heard of a whole group of people such as you mention who may be getting some form of interference and I wonder if this is a new development.

Mr. GOODE: I was in the Caribou this year and you have a relay station that is not reaching a lot of people in the Caribou. They used to get C.B.C. direct from Vancouver but cannot now. What are you going to do with channel 1130? I understand that you are refusing other stations the use of that channel.

The WITNESS: This is a Department of Transport matter but our recommendations may have some effect. We had investigated the possibility of putting up a station further in the interior to do the job you are speaking of to cover a wide range in the interior of British Columbia. Obviously we have not had the funds to do it.

Mr. GOODE: Perhaps my remarks were not too wrong. You have been considering giving some people the facilities of the C.B.C. by putting another station in there so you must have had more than a few complaints.

Mr. OUIMET: Reception has never been good in the interior of British Columbia.

The WITNESS: We could never count on the coverage of the interior from Vancouver.

Mr. GOODE: Would you still refuse the application of a private station under 1130?

The WITNESS: If that channel is opened up, the department should notify everybody and give everybody a fair chance at it.

By Mr. Goode:

Q. I agree. Would you then permit a private station to apply for that and would you recommend that it be given?—A. At the moment we still might be able to use it to wide general advantage in British Columbia.

Q. How long would you consider you have to hold it before you leave it open for applications from a number of private stations?—A. It depends largely on financial matters.

By Mr. Carter:

Q. I would like to come back to Mr. Reinks's line of questions on programming. There are certain programs which the C.B.C. compels local stations to carry. Is that what I understood?—A. We have a great many private stations, the majority of stations in the country are affiliates, all by request of themselves, of the C.B.C. When they become affiliates a joint obligation devolves upon us to deliver a network service to the public in the area of that station and therefore to the station in that area; they get some commercial programs and some revenue from the affiliation as well as getting the service free. On their side, they take the obligation in a general way at least to carry some minimum amount of sustaining programming which does not give them revenue.

Q. You decide what these programs are going to be and the day on which they carry them?—A. We decide, but after consultation with the stations.

Q. In the case of programs which they may wish to carry which are not yours they have to get your permission to do that? Supposing they wish to pick up and retransmit a broadcast from England; would they have to get your permission to do that?—A. If it is picking up a direct retransmission and forming a network they would have to get our agreement.

Q. What would be the mechanics of getting that permission? Would they simply get it from the local C.B.C. station or would they have to come to your headquarters?—A. If they directed it to our local station it would come to our station relations man here in Ottawa and be dealt with very simply and very quickly.

Q. What is the basis of consideration in granting or refusing permission to do that sort of thing?—A. I am not quite clear on what you are thinking of. In the first place it is not often that a station would be in a position to pick up a broadcast of someone else's.

Q. I can give you a specific example. I come from Newfoundland, as you know, where we have a difference of time of an hour and a half. Our time is an hour and half later than in Toronto and your broadcast coming up from Toronto at 10 o'clock is at 11.30 in Newfoundland and is too late for ordinary people to listen to it. They just have to give up their sleep or give up the broadcast. Some of the very same programs come from London and I am thinking particularly of the case of Churchill's resignation. There was quite a coverage of that sent out by the B.B.C. stations in London. We have a local station in Newfoundland, CJON which is giving a very fine service; they are a "live wire" station and are giving very high quality service. I understand they asked for permission to pick up some of these broadcasts from England or from London and transmit them over their own facilities and that permission was not granted. I would like to know why a request like that would be refused.—A. I am sorry, I am not familiar with this. The general conditions of course are that we have national networks in the country and it has been the general, overall policy that the stations should form a part of the Canadian network and not a part of a network outside of Canada. That has been part of the development of the whole system. In a particular situation like this, I do not know.

Q. Is there any general policy?—A. The general policy is that a station should not form direct network connection with organizations outside of Canada.

Q. They asked for permission to do it on a special occasion, that is, to re-transmit a special broadcast which you, yourself, could only transmit at a time which was not convenient to the people. Why, under this situation, was such a request refused?—A. I do not know the circumstances of which you speak. I wonder if you would mind waiting until next week and I will have a look into it.

Q. I would be happy. It looked to me like competition. You say that private stations are not competitors. But you cannot have it both ways. If they are not to be competitors, then neither should the C.B.C. be a competitor. The criterion, as I see it, should be that of service to the people. And if a local and private station can give a service that you cannot give, I do not think they should be prevented from giving it.—A. I wonder if you would mind waiting until we have a look into the situation? What occasion was it?

Q. I am not sure myself, but I think it was Churchill's resignation. That is the type of thing.—A. It would help me to know just what the occasion was.

The CHAIRMAN: Please be more specific in your questions.

Mr. CARTER: I am pretty sure that it was Mr. Churchill's resignation. That is a type of thing which would be of national significance. But it may very well have been something else of the same type.

Mr. BRYSON: Suppose the C.B.C. licences a station for 5 kilowatts of power. In daylight hours that would be fine; but at night you get a good deal more coverage. Radio Station CKBI in Prince Albert changes the pattern for its night time broadcasting, and thereby it eliminates a lot of the interference of which Mr. Good was speaking. What do you do in a more congested area? Do you restrict the power used during night-time broadcasting, or how do you eliminate what could cause a lot of interference?

Mr. OUMET: I would like to ask our Director of Engineering to answer your question.

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: Mr. Chairman, the onus is always upon the applicant for a station, for a power increase, a power change, or a frequency change to submit a technical brief to the Department of Transport to show how he proposes to operate his station without causing interference to existing stations, beyond the limits specified in the International Agreement.

In daytime radio waves are attenuated more rapidly because they travel over the surface of the earth. Sky waves are absorbed during daylight hours. Therefore daytime coverage is generally much larger than night time, and you do not have so much to suppress in the direction of other stations.

But at night time the sky waves are reflected from the earth by reason of the ionosphere, and you have to be more careful as to what signals you are sending towards a station which requires protection. Let us assume a station has been built. It has two patterns, one for day time and the other for night time operation. In daytime the signal may be scattered in different directions and that is what happens at Prince Albert. But at night he has to pull in his signals in a certain direction in order to reduce interference. He may send out a stronger signal in one direction, and he may have to reduce his signal in another direction.

The WITNESS: We do not license stations. That is the function of the Department of Transport. They handle it. And when it comes to us we look to see that all these things have been checked into.

Mr. BRYSON: In some places, Australia, for instance, they do restrict the power during night time operations in some cases.

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: The engineering problem can be solved by different methods. You can reduce your power at night, and that automatically reduces the signal you are radiating. Or, you can use a directional antenna which takes the signal away from one area and sends it in another direction.

Mr. BOISVERT: What is the date of the last International agreement in radio?

The WITNESS You mean the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement?

Mr. W. G. RICHARDSON: The date of the last agreement is 1937, but there was a later edition in 1950-51 which has not yet been ratified by all of the parties which are signatory to the agreement, nevertheless it is used by the radio authorities particularly in Canada and the United States as an administrative arrangement. We always try to meet its technical requirements.

The CHAIRMAN: I think we have worked well this morning and that we should now adjourn. Mr. Gratrix tells me that if you like this room he will get it for us for the whole month of May. Is that agreeable to the committee?

Mr. FLEMING: May be you had better sign it up for all of June too.

The CHAIRMAN: The way it is going, I am afraid so, Mr. Fleming.

APPENDIX "A"

1. List of participants on the radio programme *La Revue de l'Actualité* 1953-1954.
2. List of participants on the radio programme *Confrontation* from 12th of March 1954 to the 1st of October 1954.
3. List of participants on the radio programme *Conférence de Presse* for the year 1953.
4. List of participants on the radio programme *Conférence de Presse* for the year 1954.
5. List of participants on the radio programme Press Conference January 5 to April 6, 1955.
6. List of participants on the television programme Press Conference January 6 to April 7, 1955.
7. A breakdown of those participating on the programme C.B.C. News Roundup during the last three months of each of the years 1953 and 1954.

NOTE Documents 1 to 4 appear with the translation in English followed by the original French text.

C.B.C.

French Network

No. 1

PROGRAMME: LA REVUE DE L'ACTUALITÉ

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ITEMS BROADCAST DURING THE LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1953 AND 1954

1953	October-	22	Broadcasts including 54 Canadian items and 62 Foreign items:						116		
	November-	21	"	"	62	"	"	53	"	"	115
	December-	21	"	"	44	"	"	65	"	"	109
	Totals:	64			160			180			340
1954	October-	21	"	"	67	"	"	46			113
	November-	22	"	"	64	"	"	46	"	"	110
	December-	23	"	"	52	"	"	69	"	"	121
	Totals:	66			183			161			344

LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS HEARD IN THE PROGRAMME SIX TIMES OR MORE

FOREIGN

		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
PARIS	1953	F. Weymüller (a) C. Temerson (a)	—	F. Weymüller (a) L. Zitrone (a)
	1954	F. Weymüller (a) C. Temerson (a)	L. Zitrone (a) —	L. Zitrone (a) —
LONDON	1953	E. Latham (b)	N. Epton (b)	N. Epton (b)
	1954	—	N. Epton (b)	—
ROME	1953	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	M. Bergerre
TOKYO	1953	T. Schilling-Kaplan	—	—
	1954	—	—	—
WASHINGTON	1953	—	G. Wolff	G. Wolff
	1954	—	G. Wolff	—
NEW-YORK	1953	—	—	—
	1954	—	Reporter, ONU (c)	—
CANADIAN				
OTTAWA	1953	—	—	G. Langlois
	1954	L. Châteauneuf —	G. Langlois P. Chaloult	— —
MONTREAL	1953	—	R. Lévesque (x)	—
	1954	—	—	—

- (a) Accredited correspondents paid RTF.
(b) " " " BBC.
(c) " " " the United Nations without personal identification.
(x) Staff member of the CBC.

LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS HEARD IN THE PROGRAMME FIVE TIMES OR LESS

FOREIGN

		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
FRANCE	1953	L. Zitrone (a)	L. Zitrone (a)	—
		P. Chavasse (a)	—	—
		J. Franck (a)	—	—
		A. Batayard (a)	—	—
		R. Lamy (a)	—	—
		S. Fumet (a)	—	S. Fumet
		N. Fabre (a)	N. Fabre (a)	—
		G. Gordon (a)	—	G. Gordon (a)
		D. LaChance (x)	D. LaChance (x)	D. LaChance (x)
		—	C. Cloutier	—
		—	F. Weymüller (a)	—
		—	C. Temerson (a)	C. Temerson (a)
		—	R. Aycard (a)	—
		—	P. Emmanuel (a)	—
		—	—	C. Chonez (a)
		—	—	P. Metcalfe (a)
	1954	L. Zitrone (a)	—	—
		P. Chavasse (a)	—	—
		J. Franck (a)	J. Franck (a)	J. Franck (a)
		—	F. Weymüller (a)	F. Weymüller (a)
		—	S. Fumet (a)	S. Fumet (a)
GREAT BRITAIN	1953	—	C. Chonez (a)	—
		—	C. Temerson (a)	—
		—	—	—
		—	—	—
		—	—	—
		—	—	—
		—	—	—
	1954	J. Wetz (b)	J. Wetz (b)	J. Wetz (b)
		M. Bellancourt (b)	M. Bellancourt (b)	M. Bellancourt (b)
		M. Vieyra (b)	—	—
		N. Epton (b)	—	—
		—	E. Latham (b)	E. Latham (b)
		—	P. Lefebvre (b)	—
		—	Bennett (b)	—
GERMANY	1953	—	Fraser (b)	—
		—	—	—
		—	—	—
		—	—	—
		—	—	—
		—	—	—
		—	—	—
	1954	J. Wetz (b)	J. Wetz (b)	J. Wetz (b)
		M. Bellancourt (b)	M. Bellancourt (b)	M. Bellancourt (b)
		M. Vieyra (b)	—	—
		N. Epton (b)	—	N. Epton (b)
		M. Simon (b)	M. Simon (b)	M. Simon (b)
		E. Latham (b)	—	—
		—	E. Latham (b)	—
HOLLAND	1953	—	F. Dash (b)	—
	1954	—	Flower (b)	—
	1954	—	—	N. Cousee (b)
ITALY	1953	—	—	—
	1954	J. Cairncross	J. Cairncross	—
	1954	—	—	—
DENMARK	1954	M. Meunier	—	—
	1954	—	—	—
SWITZERLAND	1954	—	A. DesFontaines	A. DesFontaines
	1954	—	—	—
ASIA	1953	—	G. Sluizer	—
	1954	—	—	—
SOUTH AMERICA	1953	—	T. Schilling (Tokyo)	T. Schilling (Tokyo)
	1954	C. Thorel (Indo-Chine)	—	—
SOUTH AMERICA	1954	—	—	—
	1954	—	B. Arsenault, M.P.	B. Arsenault, M.P.
	1954	—	—	Dr. P. Panneton

Explanation of Code letters (a), (b), (c), (x) at the bottom of page 190.

		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
QUEBEC	1953	R. Lévesque Mtl (x) J. Jasmin (x) P. Rochon (x) — A Lafond L. Bonssard — R. Lelièvre, Qué. (x) P. Savary (x) L. Fortin (x) — F. Côté M. Thivierge — — — L. Raymond, Chicoutimi (x) — F. Normandin, Granby — J. Tremblay, Rouyn — Y. Brunelle, Ville-Marie	R. Lévesque (x) J. Jasmin (x) — J. Languirand (x) J. Languirand (x) — B. Benoist — P. Savary (x) L. Fortin C. Dussault (x) M. Thivierge J. Paquet P. Laporte L. Chassé M. Lamontagne — C. M. Deschênes — R. Caron, Sherbrooke — J. J. Arcand J. Vaillancourt —	R. Lévesque (x) — — — L. Côté (x) — — R. Morell — — C. Dussault (x) F. Côté — J. Paquet P. Laporte — — — — F. Normandin R. Caron — J. J. Arcand —
	1954	L. Lévesque, Mtl (x) P. M. Claude (x) L. Côté (x) — A. Lafond R. Prévost R. Lelièvre, Qué. (x) L. Fortin (x) — — J. Paquet — L. Bilodeau, Ville-Marie — —	R. Lévesque (x) P. M. Claude (x) — — — R. Lelièvre (x) — P. Savary (x) C. Dussault (x) — P. Laporte — J. Venne, Sherbrooke —	R. Lévesque (x) — — P. Tallman (x) A. Lafond — — — — P. Laporte — — — M. Gagnon, Trois-Rivières
ONTARIO	1953	G. Huard, Ott. (x) J. Grand-Landau G. Langlois G. Morin P. Chaloult —	G. Huard J. Grand-Landau G. Langlois — — —	— J. Grand-Landau — — — P. Brunet
	1954	J. Bertrand G. Langlois P. Chaloult G. Morin — —	— — — — J. Grand-Landau —	J. Bertrand (x) G. Langlois P. Chaloult — — L. Châteauneuf

Explanation of Code letters (a), (b), (c), (x) at the bottom of page 190.

CANADIAN

		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
ONTARIO— <i>Conc.</i>	1953	—	J. Ducharme, Toronto (x)	—
		—	—	N. DePoe (x)
		—	—	C. Parsons
		—	—	R. Devilliers, Timmins
	1954	C. Legaré- Michaud	C. Legaré- Michaud	C. L. Michaud
MANITOBA	1953	N. Préfontaine, Win.	N. Préfontaine	N. Préfontaine
		L. Brodeur	L. Brodeur	L. Brodeur
		—	—	R. Chartier
		—	—	R. Dussault (x)
	1954	N. Préfontaine L. Brodeur M. Jones R. Dussault (x)	N. Préfontaine L. Brodeur — —	N. Préfontaine L. Brodeur — —
SASKATCHEWAN	1953	J. Boisclair, Saskatoon	—	—
		C. Hood	—	J. Boisclair
		—	F. Ippersiel	—
		M. Plouffe, Gravelbourg	R. Bonvalet	—
	1954	E. Bourgault, Saskatoon	—	E. Bourgault
		—	C. Hood	C. Hood
		R. Daoust	—	—
		Masson	—	—
ALBERTA	1953	L. Rémillard, Edmonton	—	—
		G. Lachance	—	G. Lachance
		—	J. Thibault	J. Thibault
		—	J. Mayol	J. Mayol
	1954	G. Lachance J. Thibault S. Gautier	G. Lachance J. Thibault — —	G. Lachance J. Thibault — J. Mayol A. Krusenstjern
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1953	J. Lowndes, Vancouver	J. Lowndes	J. Lowndes
		—	—	H. Gross, Prince- George
		J. Lowndes	—	J. Lowndes
		R. Bonvalet	R. Bonvalet	R. Bonvalet
NEW BRUNSWICK (Opening of Moncton Broadcasting Station, 1954)	1954	G. Huard (x)	—	—
		A. Hamelin (x)	—	—
		—	F. Tremblay (x)	—
		—	R. Teasdale (x)	—
		R. Michaud	—	R. Michaud
		E. Leblanc	E. Leblanc	—
		—	E. Daigle	—
NOVA SCOTIA	1954	—	—	Y. Brunelle, Sydney
		—	—	—

Explanation of Code letters (a), (b), (c), (x) at the bottom of page 190.

LA REVUE DE L'ACTUALITÉ

Analyse comparative des chroniques diffusées durant les derniers trimestres de 1953-1954

1953	Octobre-	22 émissions comprenant	54 chroniques canadiennes et	62 étrangères: 116
	Novembre-	21 " "	62 " "	53 " : 115
	Décembre-	21 " "	44 " "	65 " : 109
	TOTAUX:	64	160	180 340
1954	Octobre-	21 " "	67 " "	46 " : 113
	Novembre-	22 " "	64 " "	46 " : 110
	Décembre-	23 " "	52 " "	69 " : 121
	TOTAUX:	66	183	161 344

Liste des Correspondants ayant participé au programme 6 chroniques ou plus

ÉTRANGÈRES

		Oct.	Nov.	Déc.
PARIS	1953	F. Weymüller (a) C. Temerson (a)	—	F. Weymüller (a) L. Zitrone (a)
	1954	F. Weymüller (a) C. Temerson (a)	L. Zitrone (a) —	L. Zitrone (a) —
LONDRES	1953	E. Latham (b)	N. Epton (b)	N. Epton (b)
	1954	—	N. Epton (b)	—
ROME	1953	—	—	—
	1954	—	—	M. Bergerre
TOKYO	1953	T. Schilling-Kaplan	—	—
	1954	—	—	—
WASHINGTON	1953	—	G. Wolff	G. Wolff
	1954	—	G. Wolff	—
NEW-YORK	1953	—	—	—
	1954	—	Reporter, ONU(c)	—
CANADIENNES				
OTTAWA	1953	—	—	G. Langlois
	1954	L. Châteauneuf	G. Langlois P. Chaloult	— —
MONTRÉAL	1953	—	R. Lévesque (x)	—
	1954	—	—	—

Explications des lettres (a) (b) (c) (x) au bas de la page 198.

Liste des Correspondants ayant participé au programme 5 chroniques et moins

ÉTRANGÈRES

		Oct.	Nov.	Déc.
FRANCE	1953	L. Zitrone (a)	L. Zitrone (a)	—
		P. Chavasse (a)	—	—
		J. Franck (a)	—	—
		A. Batayard (a)	—	—
		R. Lamy (a)	—	—
		S. Fumet (a)	—	S. Fumet
		N. Fabre (a)	N. Fabre (a)	—
		G. Gordon (a)	—	G. Gordon (a)
		D. LaChance (x)	D. LaChance (x)	D. LaChance (x)
		—	C. Cloutier	—
		—	F. Weymüller (a)	—
		—	C. Temerson (a)	C. Temerson (a)
		—	R. Aycard (a)	—
		—	P. Emmanuel (a)	—
—	—	C. Chonez (a)		
—	—	P. Metcalfe (a)		
1954	L. Zitrone (a)	—	—	
	P. Chavasse (a)	—	—	
	J. Franck (a)	J. Franck (a)	J. Franck (a)	
	—	F. Weymüller (a)	F. Weymüller (a)	
	—	S. Fumet (a)	S. Fumet (a)	
	—	C. Chonez (a)	—	
—	C. Temerson (a)	C. Temerson (a)		
ANGLETERRE	1953	J. Wetz (b)	J. Wetz (b)	J. Wetz (b)
		M. Bellancourt (b)	M. Bellancourt (b)	M. Bellancourt (b)
		M. Vieyra (b)	—	—
		N. Epton (b)	—	—
		—	E. Latham (b)	E. Latham (b)
		—	P. Lefebvre (b)	—
		—	Bennett (b)	—
		—	Fraser (b)	—
	1954	J. Wetz (b)	J. Wetz (b)	J. Wetz (b)
		M. Bellancourt (b)	M. Bellancourt (b)	M. Bellancourt (b)
		M. Vieyra (b)	—	—
		N. Epton (b)	—	N. Epton (b)
		M. Simon (b)	M. Simon (b)	M. Simon (b)
		E. Latham (b)	E. Latham (b)	—
—	F. Dash (b)	—		
—	Flower (b)	—		
—	—	N. Cousee (b)		
ALLEMAGNE	1953	—	Lt. Hillyer	—
	1954	—	—	A. Brown
HOLLANDE	1953	—	G. Sluizer	—
	1954	—	—	—
ITALIE	1953	—	—	RTF (Pie XII)
	1954	J. Cairncross	J. Cairncross	J. Neuvecelle BBC (Pie XII)
—	—	—	—	—

ÉTRANGÈRES

		Oct.	Nov.	Déc.
DANEMARK	1954	M. Meunier	—	—
SUISSE	1954	—	A. DesFontaines	A. DesFontaines
ASIE	1953	—	T. Schilling (Tokyo)	T. Schilling (Tokyo)
	1954	C. Thorel (Indo-Chine)	—	—
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD	1954	—	B. Arsenault, M.P.	B. Arsenault, M.P. Dr. P. Panneton
CANADIENNES				
QUÉBEC	1953	R. Lévesque, Mtl (x) J. Jasmin (x) P. Rochon (x) — A. Lafond L. Bonssard — R. Lelièvre, Qué. (x) P. Savary (x) L. Fortin (x) — F. Côté M. Thivierge — — — — L. Raymond, Chicoutimi (x) — F. Normandin, Granby — J. Tremblay, Rouyn — — Y. Brunelle, Ville-Marie	R. Lévesque (x) J. Jasmin (x) — J. Languirand (x) J. Languirand (x) — B. Benoist — P. Savary (x) L. Fortin C. Dussault (x) — M. Thivierge J. Paquet P. Laporte L. Chassé M. Lamontagne — C. M. Deschênes — R. Caron, Sherbrooke — J. J. Arcand J. Vaillancourt —	R. Lévesque (x) — — — L. Côté (x) — — R. Morell — — C. Dussault (x) F. Côté — J. Paquet P. Laporte — — — — F. Normandin R. Caron — J. J. Arcand — —
	1954	R. Lévesque, Mtl (x) P. M. Claude (x) L. Côté (x) — A. Lafond R. Prévost R. Lelièvre, Qué. (x) L. Fortin (x) — — J. Paquet — L. Bilodeau, Ville-Marie — —	R. Lévesque (x) P. M. Claude (x) — — — — R. Lelièvre (x) — — P. Savary (x) C. Dussault (x) — P. Laporte — J. Venne, Sherbrooke —	R. Lévesque (x) — — P. Tallman (x) A. Lafond — — — — P. Laporte — — — M. Gagnon, Trois-Rivières

LA REVUE DE L'ACTUALITÉ

CANADIENNES

—		Oct.	Nov.	Déc.
ONTARIO	1953	G. Huard, Ottawa	G. Huard	—
		J. Grand-Landau	J. Grand-Landau	J. Grand-Landau
		G. Langlois	G. Langlois	—
		G. Morin	—	—
		P. Chaloult	—	—
		—	—	P. Brunet
	1954	J. Bertrand	—	J. Bertrand (x)
		G. Langlois	—	G. Langlois
		P. Chaloult	—	P. Chaloult
		G. Morin	—	—
		—	J. Grand-Landau	—
		—	—	L. Châteauneuf
	1953	—	J. Ducharme, Toronto (x)	—
		—	—	N. DePoe (x)
		—	—	C. Parsons
		—	—	R. Devilliers, Timmins
	1954	C. Legaré- Michaud	C. Legaré- Michaud	C. L. Michaud
MANITOBA	1953	N. Préfontaine, Winnipeg	N. Préfontaine	N. Préfontaine
		L. Brodeur	L. Brodeur	L. Brodeur
		—	—	R. Chartier
		—	—	R. Dussault (x)
	1954	N. Préfontaine L. Brodeur M. Jones R. Dussault (x)	N. Préfontaine L. Brodeur — —	N. Préfontaine L. Brodeur — —
SASKATCHEWAN	1953	J. Boisclair, Saskatoon	—	—
		C. Hood	—	J. Boisclair
		—	F. Ippersiel	—
		M. Plouffe, Gravelbourg	R. Bonvalet	—
		—	C. Maltais	—
	1954	E. Bourgault, Saskatoon	—	E. Bourgault
		—	C. Hood	C. Hood
		R. Daoust Masson	—	—
ALBERTA	1953	L. Rémillard, Edmonton	—	—
		G. Lachance	—	G. Lachance
		—	J. Thibault	J. Thibault
		—	J. Mayol	J. Mayol
	1954	G. Lachance J. Thibault S. Gautier	G. Lachance J. Thibault —	G. Lachance J. Thibault —
		—	—	J. Mayol A. Krusenstjern
COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE	1953	J. Lowndes, Vancouver	J. Lowndes	J. Lowndes
		—	—	H. Grosse, Prince-George
	1954	J. Lowndes R. Bonvalet	— R. Bonvalet	J. Lowndes R. Bonvalet

LA REVUE DE L'ACTUALITÉ

CANADIENNES

	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.
—			
NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK 1954 (Ouverture du poste de Moncton en 1954)	G. Huard (x) A. Hamelin (x) — R. Michaud E. Leblanc —	— — F. Tremblay (x) R. Teasdale (x) — E. Leblanc E. Daigle	— — — — R. Michaud — —
NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE 1954	—	—	Y. Brunelle, Sydney

(a) Correspondants accrédités par la RTF à ses frais.
(b) “ “ “ BBC à ses frais.
(c) “ “ “ l'ONU à ses frais, et sans identifications personnelles.
(x) Membre du personnel de la Société Radio-Canada.

No. 2

PROGRAMME: CONFRONTATION

STATIONS: EX-CBF to the French Network

DATES: 12 March 1954 to October 1st, 1954

Guest Speakers	Titles	Number of broadcasts
1. Aquin, Hubert	Graduate in Political Sciences	1
2. Auclair, Gilles	Psychologist attached to the Orientation Center of the Institute of Psychology at the University of Montreal	1
3. Baudoin, Louis	Professor at the Faculty of Law, McGill University	1
4. Bergeron, Gérard	Professor of International Relations at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Laval University	2
5. Bertrand, Janette	Journalist	2
6. Blain, Maurice	Literary critic	1
7. Brunet, Michel	Professor, Faculty of Letters, University of Montreal	1
8. Chevalier, François	Barrister	1
9. Dagenais, André	Author and Professor of History, University of Montreal	1
10. Doat, Jean	Drama producer	1
11. Dubé, Marcel	Playwright	1
12. Ducap, Wilfrid	Responsible for the classification of children at the Catholic School Commission	1
13. Duhamel, Roger	Editorialist, "La Patrie"	1
14. Gagnon, Jean-Louis	Journalist and Radio Commentator	4
15. De Grandmont Eloi	Author and Poet	1
16. Hamel, Marie	Secretary to the French Commission of the Canadian Welfare Council	1
17. Harvey, Jean-Charles	Director of Publications, "Le Petit Journal" and "Photo-Journal"	1
18. Harvey, Pierre	Economist, Professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal	1
19. Hébert, Jacques	Journalist and traveller	1
20. Houle, Jean-Pierre	Barrister and journalist	1
21. Jutras, Claude	Film producer	1
22. Kaiserlingk, Robert	Director and Editor-in-Chief of the weekly "The Ensign"	1
23. Langlois, Georges	Parliamentary correspondent of "La Presse" in Ottawa	1
24. Laporte, Pierre	Journalist, "Le Devoir"	2
25. Laurendeau, André	Assistant Editor-in-Chief "Le Devoir" ...	3
26. Leger, Jean-Marc	Journalist and Foreign policy commentator	1
27. Lemelin, Roger	Author and script writer, Radio & TV ...	1
28. Marcotte, Gilles	Journalist and critic at "Le Devoir"	1
29. Mhun, Henry	Correspondent in Montreal for "Le Monde", Paris	1
30. Morin, Jean-Marie	Journalist and specialist in educational problems at "La Presse"	1

Guest Speakers	Titles	Number of broadcasts
31. Panneton, Philippe	Physician and author	1
32. Parenteau, Roland	Professor, Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal	1
33. Pelletier, Gérard	Journalist, "Le Travail"	1
34. Plante, R. F. Gérard, S.J.,	Director of studies, Collège Ste-Marie	1
35. Richer, Julien	Journalist, "Notre Temps"	1
36. Robert, André	Director of weekly "Allo Police"	1
37. Roche, André	Journalist, "Vedettes"	1
38. Roy, André	Chief of the Secretariat of the Canadian Confederation of Catholic Workers	1
39. Roy, Louis-Philippe	Editor-in-Chief, "L'Action Catholique", Quebec City	1
40. Roy, Michel	Journalist, "L'Autorité"	1
41. Sauriol, Paul	Editorialist, "Le Devoir"	1
42. Seguin, Fernand	Script writer, Radio and TV	1
43. Theriault, Yves	Novelist and Radio script writer	1
44. Tremblay, Arthur	Assistant Director of the School of Pedagogy and Orientation at Laval University	1
45. Vaillancourt, Philippe	Regional Director of the Canadian Congress of Labor (Quebec)	1
46. Vallerand, Jean	Composer and General Secretary of the Music Conservatory of the Province of Quebec	1
47. Vincent, Jean	Journalist, "L'Autorité"	1
48. Woodsworth, Charles	Editor, "Ottawa Citizen"	1

CONFRONTATION

POSTES: EX-CBF au Réseau Français

DATES: 12 mars 1954 au 1er octobre 1954

Conférenciers invités	Titres	Nombre d'émissions
1. Aquin, Hubert	Diplômé en sciences politiques	1
2. Auclair, Gilles	Psychologue au Centre d'Orientation de l'Institut de psychologie de l'Université de Montréal	1
3. Baudoin, Louis	Professeur à la Faculté de droit de l'Université McGill	1
4. Bergeron, Gérard	Professeur de relations internationales à la faculté des Sciences sociales de l'Université Laval	2
5. Bertrand, Janette	Journaliste	2
6. Blain, Maurice	Critique	1
7. Brunet, Michel	Professeur d'histoire à la faculté des lettres, Université de Montréal	1
8. Chevalier, Me François	Avocat de Hull	1

Conférenciers invités	Titres	Nombre d'émissions
9. Dagenais, André	Écrivain et professeur d'histoire à l'Université de Montréal	1
10. Doat, Jean	Metteur en scène	1
11. Dubé, Marcel	Auteur dramatique	1
12. Ducap, Wilfrid	Responsable du classement et du placement des enfants dans les écoles catholiques de la commission scolaire	1
13. Duhamel, Roger	Rédacteur—"La Patrie"	1
14. Gagnon, Jean-Louis	Journaliste et Commentateur radiophonique	4
15. De Grandmont, Éloi	Écrivain, poète	1
16. Hamel, Marie	Secrétaire à la Commission française du conseil canadien du Bien-Être social	1
17. Harvey, Jean-Charles	Directeur des publications "Le Petit Journal" et "Photo-Journal"	1
18. Harvey, Pierre	Économiste, professeur à l'École des Hautes Études Commerciales, Mtl.	1
19. Hébert, Jacques	Journaliste et voyageur	1
20. Houle, Jean-Pierre	Avocat et journaliste	1
21. Jutras, Claude	Cinéaste	1
22. Kaiserlingk, Robert	Directeur et Rédacteur en chef de l'hebdomadaire "The Ensign"	1
23. Langlois, Georges	Courrieriste parlementaire à Ottawa, "La Presse"	1
24. Laporte, Pierre	Journaliste au "Devoir"	2
25. Laurendeau, André	Rédacteur en chef adjoint au "Devoir"	3
26. Léger, Jean-Marc	Journaliste et chroniqueur de politique étrangère	1
27. Lemelin, Roger	Écrivain et scripteur à la radio et TV	1
28. Marcotte, Gilles	Journaliste et critique au "Devoir"	1
29. Mhun, Henry	Correspondant à Montréal du journal "Le Monde" de Paris	1
30. Morin, Jean-Marie	Journaliste et spécialiste des questions d'éducation à "La Presse"	1
31. Panneton, Philippe	Écrivain	1
32. Parenteau, Roland	Professeur, École des Hautes Études Commerciales de Montréal	1
33. Pelletier, Gérard	Journaliste, "Le Travail"	1
34. Plante, R. P. Gérard S.J.	Préfet des études, Collège Ste-Marie	1
35. Richer, Julien	Journaliste, "Notre Temps"	1
36. Robert, André	Directeur Journal "Allo Police"	1
37. Roche, André	Journaliste, "Vedettes"	1
38. Roy, André	Chef du secrétariat de la Confédération des Travailleurs catholiques du Canada...	1
39. Roy, Louis Philippe	Rédacteur en chef à "l'Action Catholique" de Québec	1
40. Roy, Michel	Journaliste, "L'Autorité"	1
41. Sauriol, Paul	Éditorialiste au "Devoir"	1
42. Séguin, Fernand	Scripteur, radio et T.V.	1
43. Thériault, Yves	Romancier et scripteur Radio	1

Conférenciers invités	Titres	Nombre d'émissions
44. Tremblay, Arthur	Directeur-adjoint de l' École de pédagogie et d'Orientation de l'Université Laval	1
45. Vaillancourt, Philippe	Directeur régional du Congrès Canadien du Travail	1
46. Vallerand, Jean	Compositeur et secrétaire général du Conservatoire de la Province de Québec	1
47. Vincent, Jean	Journaliste, "L'Autorité"	1
48. Woodsworth, Charles	Journaliste, "Ottawa Citizen"	1

No. 3

PROGRAMME: CONFÉRENCE DE PRESSE

YEAR: 1953

(List of Guests)

STATION: C B F T MONTREAL

DATES: 12 February 1953—31 December 1953

Guest Speakers:

1. Hon. Alcide Côté Postmaster General.
2. Dr. Adélarde Groulx .. Director of the Montreal Health Service.
3. Thérèse Casgrain ... CCF National Vice-President and CCF Provincial Leader for Quebec.
4. Pierre Tisseyre Director of the "Cercle du Livre de France".
5. Léon Boussard I.C.A.O. Staff Member.
6. Alexandre Chevalier . Barrister.
7. Jean Gascon Actor and Director of "Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde".
8. Camilien Houde Mayor of Montreal.
9. Albert Bégin Director of French Magazine "Esprit"—Author.
10. Col. Marcellin Lahaie Commandant of the Collège Militaire Royal de St-Jean (Quebec).
11. Horace Boivin Mayor of Granby and former President of the Canadian Mayors Federation.
12. Jean-M. Gauvreau .. Director of l'École du Meuble in Montreal.
13. Claude Robillard Superintendent of the Montreal Parks and Playgrounds Department.
14. Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Hébert "Voyage autour du monde".
15. Wilfrid Pelletier Conductor—Music Conservatory of the Province of Quebec.
16. Robert Lapalme Cartoonist.
17. Emile Boucher President of the Montreal St. Jean Baptiste Society.
18. René Gauthier Director of Programmes, CBFT.
19. Florent Forget Director of Programmes, CBFT.
20. Rev. Father Emile Legault, c.s.c Director of "Les Compagnons de St-Laurent".
21. Jean Bruchési Under-Secretary for the Province of Quebec.
22. Solange R.-Chaput .. Literary Critic.

Guest Speakers:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 23. Ovila Pelletier | Police Inspector (Juveniles)—Montreal. |
| 24. Pierre Emmanuel ... | Director of the Canadian Service of R.D.F.—
Author. |
| 25. Major Guy Beaudet .. | Assistant Manager, Harbour of Montreal. |
| 26. Mrs. Tancrède Jodoin. | Senator. |
| 27. Nicholas de
Koudriavtzeff | Impresario—Canadian Concerts and Artists. |
| 28. Henri Letondal | Cinema Actor. |
| 29. Dr. P. Dagenais-
Pérusse | Medical Director of L'Hôpital de la Miséricorde. |
| 30. Jean Doat | Stage Producer. |
| 31. Félix Leclerc | Song writer and author. |
| 32. André Langevin | Canadian author. |
| 33. Jacques Champagne . | National President of J.O.C. |
| 34. Max Hymans | General President of Air France. |
| 35. Hon. Jean Lesage | Minister of Northern Affairs and National
Resources. |
| 36. Gilbert A. LaTour ... | Director of the Montreal Chamber of Commerce. |
| 37. Mgr Fernand Maillet . | Director of la Manécanterie de Paris. |
| 38. Roger Lemelin | Radio playwright and novelist. |
| 39. Maurice Bédel | French author. |
| 40. Hon. Paul Sauvé | Minister of Youth and Social Welfare (Quebec). |
| 41. Charles-E. Campeau . | Town planning in Montreal. |
| 42. Robert Choquette ... | French Canadian author and poet. |
| 43. Roger Lacoste | President of the Quebec Safety League. |
| 44. Maurice Forest | Window Dresser. |
| 45. Dr. Paul Letondal ... | Physician—Children's Specialist. |

CONFERENCE DE PRESSE 1953

(List of participants)

STATION: C B F T

12 February 1953 — 31 December 1953.

Journalists	Newspapers	Number of Broadcasts
Ayotte, Alfred	La Presse	1
Beaubien, Jean	La Patrie	1
Beauchamps, Henri	La Presse	1
Bellefeuille, Pierre de	Free lance	1
Benoit, Jean	Le Devoir	2
Benoit, Réal	Free lance	1
Béraud, Jean	La Presse	3
Bernier, Germaine	Le Devoir	1
Bertrand, Jeannette	Petit Journal	1
Blain, Maurice	Free lance	3
Boisvert, Réginald	Le Travail	2
Brady, Gérard	L'Homme libre	3
Bruyère, Charles	The Ottawa Citizen	1
Champoux, Pierrette	Free lance	1
Champoux, Roger	La Presse	2
Cimon, Paul R.	La Presse	2

Journalists	Newspapers	Number of Broadcasts
Chaput-Roland, Solange	Free lance	2
Chené, Vincent	La Presse	2
Coté, Roland	Le Canada	1
Coté, Yvon	Quartier Latin	1
Coucke, Paul	La Patrie	1
Danis, Gerald	Petit Journal	1
Daigneault, Simon	La Revue Populaire	1
Daoust, Jean-Charles	Le Droit (Ottawa)	1
David, Rosaire	Le Canada	1
Déry, Gérard	Montréal Star	1
Desjardins, Maurice	Samedi-Dimanche	1
Duhamel, Roger	La Patrie	4
Dupire, Jacques	Free lance	1
Duliani, Mario	Free lance	1
Dufresne, Jean	La Patrie	2
Filion, Gérard	Le Devoir	3
Felteau, Cyrille	Le Soleil (Québec)	1
Fortin, Marc	L'écho du Nord	1
Gagné, Roland	La Vie de l'Est	1
Gariépy, S.-J. Wilfrid	Relations	1
Gascon, Pierre	Petit Journal	2
Gauvreau, Pierre	Free lance	2
Grandmont, Eloi de	Vedettes	3
Grenier, Hélène	Notre Temps	1
Gélinas, Simone	Revue Populaire	3
Hamelin, Jean	Petit Journal	1
Harvey, Jean-Charles	Petit Journal et Photo Journal	1
Houle, Jean-Pierre	Dpt. Citoyenneté f.l.	2
Huot, Maurice	La Patrie	1
Hurteau, Laure	La Presse	1
Jasmin, Yves	Air Canada	1
Julien, Madeleine	Free lance	1
Lacroix, Jean	Métropole	1
Lafortune, Pierre Paul	Petit Journal	3
Langlois, Lucien	Montréal-Matin	1
Laliberté	Le Devoir	2
Laplande, de Jean	Presse canadienne	1
Laporte, Pierre	Le Devoir	2
Laurendeau, André	Le Devoir	2
Lazare, Jean	L'Autorité	1
Legault, Rv. Père Emile	Free lance	1
Lefebvre, Gérard	Montréal Matin	1
Léger, Jean-Marc	La Presse	5
Lemire, Wilfrid	Free lance	1
Lévesque, René	Radio-Canada	1
Loiselle, Alphonse	La Patrie	1
Letellier de St-Just, Mme E.	Free lance	1
Lapierre, Eugène	Free lance	1
Lepeltier, Jean	France-Presse	2
Major, Hervé	La Presse	2
Marcotte, Gilles	Le Devoir	3
Mathieu, Roger	La Presse	2

Journalists	Newspapers	Number of Broadcasts
Morin, Jean	Allo Police	2
Morin, Jean-Marie	La Presse	4
Morin, Dollard	Petit Journal	1
Mhun, Henri	Le Monde	1
Nantel, Adolphe	Le Canada	1
O'Leary, Dostaler	La Patrie	1
Oligny, Odette	Chic	1
Pelletier, Alexandrine	Free lance	3
Pelletier, Gérard	Le Travail	4
Piuze, Suzanne	La Patrie	1
Poulin, Robert	Allo Police	1
Potvin, Gilles	Radio-Canada	1
Prévost, Arthur	Le Petit Journal	3
Proulx, Huguette	Radio-Monde	1
Robert, Lucette	Photo Journal	2
Robillard, Louis	Le Devoir	2
Robillard, Jean-Paul	Petit Journal	1
Roche, André	Vedettes	4
Richer, Julia	Notre Temps	3
Raymond, Marcel	Le Devoir	3
Roux, Jean-Louis	Free lance	2
Roussel, Paul	Le Canada	2
Royal, Roy	Radio-Canada	1
Roy, Michel	L'Autorité	1
Sauriol, Paul	Le Devoir	2
Sylvestre, Guy	Free lance	1
Saint-Aubin, Bernard	Montréal-Matin	1
Smith-Fondue Geneviève de la Tour	Free lance	1
Saint-Pierre, André	La Presse	1
Stewart, William	Canadian Press	1
Trépanier, Jacques	La Patrie	4
Thivierge, Marcel	Le Devoir	1
Taillefer, Raymond	La Presse	1
Thibault, Marc	Petit Journal	1
Tisseyre, Pierre	Free lance	1
Varin, Roger	Jeunesse Rurale	1
Vigeant, Pierre	Le Devoir	1
Vallerand, Jean	Le Devoir	2
Viot, Gérard	Samedi	1
Viau, Guy	F.L.	1
Vleminckx, Marcel	Photo-Journal	1
Verdon, Christian	Montréal-Matin	1
Wallot, Albert	Valleyfield	1
Zalloni, François	Le Devoir	2

CONFÉRENCE DE PRESSE

ANNÉE 1953

(Liste des Personnalités invitées)

POSTES: CBFT MONTRÉAL

DATES: 12 février 1953—31 décembre 1953

Invités:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hon. Alcide Côté | Ministre des Postes. |
| 2. D ^r Adélarde Groulx .. | Directeur du Service de Santé de Montréal. |
| 3. M ^{me} Thérèse Casgrain | Vice-présidente nationale du parti CCF et Chef provincial (Québec). |
| 4. Pierre Tisseyre | Directeur du "Cercle du Livre de France". |
| 5. Léon Boussard | Membre de l'O.A.C.I. |
| 6. M ^e Alexandre
Chevalier | Avocat (droit criminel). |
| 7. Jean Gascon | Comédien et Directeur de la troupe "Le Théâtre du Nouveau-Monde". |
| 8. Camilien Houde | Maire de Montréal. |
| 9. Albert Béguin | Directeur de la revue française "Esprit"—écrivain. |
| 10. Col. Marcellin Lahaie | Directeur du Collège Militaire Royal de St-Jean, P.Q. |
| 11. Horace Boivin | Maire de Granby et ancien président de la Fédération des Maires. |
| 12. Jean-M. Gauvreau ... | Directeur de l'École du Meuble à Montréal. |
| 13. Claude Robillard | Surintendant des parcs et jeux de la ville de Montréal. |
| 14. M. et M ^{me} Jacques
Hébert | "Voyage autour du Monde". |
| 15. Wilfrid Pelletier | Chef d'orchestre—Conservatoire de Musique de la province de Québec. |
| 16. Robert Lapalme | Caricaturiste. |
| 17. Emile Boucher | Président de la Société St-Jean-Baptiste de Montréal. |
| 18. René Gauthier | |
| 19. Florent Forget | Directeur des programmes à CBFT. |
| 20. Rév. Père Emile
Legault | Directeur de la troupe "Les Compagnons de St-Laurent". |
| 21. Jean Bruchési | Sous-Secrétaire de la Province de Québec. |
| 22. Solange R-Chaput ... | Critique littéraire. |
| 23. Ovila Pelletier | Inspecteur de police (Police juvénile) Montréal. |
| 24. Pierre Emmanuel | Directeur du Service canadien de la R.D.F.—écrivain. |
| 25. Major Guy Beaudet.. | Gérant adjoint du Port de Montréal. |
| 26. M ^{me} Tancrede Jodoin | Sénateur. |
| 27. Nicholas de
Koudriavtzeff | Imprésario—Canadian Concert & Artists. |
| 28. Henri Letondal | Comédien-artiste de cinéma. |
| 29. D ^r P. Dagenais-
Pérusse | Directeur médical de la Crèche à l'hôpital de la Miséricorde. |
| 30. Jean Doat | Metteur en scène. |
| 31. Félix Leclerc | Chansonnier et écrivain. |

Invités:

32. André Langevin Écrivain canadien.
 33. Jacques Champagne.. Président national de la J.O.C.
 34. Max Hymans Président général d'Air-France.
 35. Hon. Jean Lesage Ministre du nord canadien et des Ressources Nationales.
 36. Gilbert A. LaTour.... Directeur de la Chambre de Commerce de Montréal.
 37. M^{re} Fernand Maillet.. Directeur de la Manécanterie de Paris.
 38. Roger Lemelin Auteur radiophonique et romancier.
 39. Maurice Bédel Écrivain français, poète.
 40. Hon. Paul Sauvé Ministre du Bien-Être Social et de la Jeunesse (Qué).
 41. Charles-E. Campeau.. Service d'Urbanisme de Montréal.
 42. Robert Choquette ... Écrivain canadien-français et poète.
 43. Roger Lacoste Président de la Ligue de Sécurité du Québec.
 44. Maurice Forest Étalagiste.
 45. D^r Paul Letondal Pédiatre.

CONFÉRENCE DE PRESSE 1953

(Liste des Journalistes invités)

POSTE: C B F T

12 février 1953—31 décembre 1953

Journaliste	Journal	Nombre d'émissions
Ayotte Alfred	La Presse	1
Beaubien Jean	La Patrie	1
Beauchamps Henri	La Presse	1
Bellefeuille de Pierre	Free lance	1
Benoit Jean	Le Devoir	2
Benoit Réal	Free lance	1
Béraud Jean	La Presse	3
Bernier Germaine	Le Devoir	1
Bertrand Jeannette	Free lance	3
Blain Maurice	Petit Journal	1
Boisvert Réginald	Le Travail	2
Brady Gérard	L'Homme libre	3
Bruyère Charles	The Ottawa Citizen	1
Champoux Pierrette	Free lance	1
Champoux Roger	La Presse	2
Cimon Paul R.	La Presse	2
Chaput-Roland Solange	Free lance	2
Chéné Vincent	La Presse	2
Coté Roland	Le Canada	1
Coté Yvon	Quartier Latin	1
Coucke Paul	La Patrie	1
Danis Gerald	Petit Journal	1
Daigneault Simon	La Revue Populaire	1
Daoust Jean-Charles	Le Droit (Ottawa)	1
David Rosaire	Le Canada	1
Déry Gérard	Montreal Star	1

Journaliste	Journal	Nombre d'émissions
Desjardins Maurice	Samedi-Dimanche	1
Duhamel Roger	La Patrie	4
Dupire Jacques	Free lance	1
Duliani Mario	Free lance	1
Dufresne Jean	La Patrie	2
Filion Gérard	Le Devoir	3
Felteau Cyrille	Le Soleil (Québec)	1
Fortin Marc	L'écho du Nord	1
Gagné Roland	La Vie de l'Est	1
Gariépy S-J. Wilfrid	Relations	1
Gascon Pierre	Petit Journal	2
Gauvreau Pierre	Free lance	2
Grandmont Éloi de	Vedettes	3
Grenier Hélène	Notre Temps	1
Gélinas Simone	Revue Populaire	3
Hamelin Jean	Petit Journal	1
Harvey Jean-Charles	Petit Journal et Photo Journal	1
Houle Jean-Pierre	Dpt. Citoyenneté f.l.	2
Huot Maurice	La Patrie	1
Hurteau Laure	La Presse	1
Jasmin Yves	Air Canada	1
Julien Madeleine	Free lance	1
Lacroix Jean	Métropole	1
Lafortune Pierre-Paul	Petit Journal	3
Langlois Lucien	Montréal-Matin	1
Laliberté	Le Devoir	2
Laplante de Jean	Presse canadienne	1
Laporte Pierre	Le Devoir	2
Laurendeau André	Le Devoir	2
Lazare Jean	L'Autorité	1
Legault Rév. Père Emile	Free lance	1
Lefebvre Gérard	Montréal-Matin	1
Léger Jean-Marc	La Presse	5
Lemire Wilfrid	Free lance	1
Lévesque René	Radio-Canada	1
Loiselle Alphonse	La Patrie	1
Letellier de St-Just		
M ^{me} E.	Free lance	1
Lapierre Eugène	Free lance	1
Lepeltier Jean	France-Presse	2
Major Hervé	La Presse	2
Marcotte Gilles	Le Devoir	3
Mathieu Roger	La Presse	2
Morin Jean	Allo Police	2
Morin Jean-Marie	La Presse	4
Morin Dollard	Petit Journal	1
Mhun Henri	Le Monde	1
Nantel Adolphe	Le Canada	1
O'Leary Dostaler	La Patrie	1
Oligny Odette	Chic	1
Pelletier Alexandrine	Free lance	3
Pelletier Gérard	Le Travail	4
Piuze Suzanne	La Patrie	1

Journaliste	Journal	Nombre d'émissions
Poulin Robert	Allo Police	1
Potvin Gilles	Radio-Canada	1
Prévost Arthur	Le Petit Journal	3
Proulx Hugnette	Radio-Monde	1
Robert Lucette	Photo Journal	2
Robillard Louis	Le Devoir	2
Robillard Jean-Paul	Petit Journal	1
Roche André	Vedettes	4
Richer Julia	Notre Temps	3
Raymond Marcel	Le Devoir	3
Roux Jean-Louis	Free lance	2
Roussel Paul	Le Canada	2
Royal Roy	Radio-Canada	1
Roy Michel	L'Autorité	1
Sauriol Paul	Le Devoir	2
Sylvestre Guy	Free lance	1
Saint-Aubin Bernard	Montréal-Matin	1
Smith-Fondue Geneviève de la Tour	Free lance	1
Saint-Pierre André	La Presse	1
Steward William	Canadian Press	1
Trépanier Jacques	La Patrie	4
Thivierge Marcel	Le Devoir	1
Taillefer Raymond	La Presse	1
Thibault Marc	Petit Journal	1
Tisseyre Pierre	Free lance	1
Varin Roger	Jeunesse Rurale	1
Vigeant Pierre	Le Devoir	1
Vallerand Jean	Le Devoir	2
Viot Gérard	Samedi	1
Viau Guy	F.L.	1
Vleminckx Marcel	Photo-Journal	1
Verdon Christian	Montréal-Matin	1
Wallot Albert	Valleyfield	1
Zalloni François	Le Devoir	2

No. 4

PROGRAMME: CONFÉRENCE DE PRESSE

Year: 1954

STATIONS:

CBFT MONTREAL—8 January 54 — 31 December 54

CJBR-TV RIMOUSKI—October 1954 — 31 December 54

Guest Speakers:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Auguste Descarries .. | Piano Teacher, Montreal. |
| 2. Jean Delorme | Secretary of Specialized Education in Quebec. |
| 3. Germaine Bernier | Women's Columnist—"Le Devoir", Montreal. |
| 4. Gustave Prevost | Ichthyologist. |
| 5. Léo-Paul Cabana | Director of the Roads Department of the City of Montreal. |
| 6. J. P. Dubois-Dumée .. | Secretary of the International Union of the Catholic Press. |
| 7. Léon Trépanier | Organizer of Commemorative Ceremonies. |
| 8. Albert Doyon | Director General of the French Canadian Charities. |
| 9. Dr. Louis Philippe Panneton | Physician and Author. |
| 10. Trefflé Boulanger | President of the Montreal Catholic School Commission and of the Montreal Richelieu Club. |
| 11. Jacques Gréber | French Town Planner. |
| 12. Dr. Louis-C. Simard .. | Pathologist—Director of the Cancer Institute. |
| 13. André Rousseaux | Literary Columnist of the French Newspaper "Le Figaro". |
| 14. Lionel Daunais and Charles Goulet | Directors of the Variétés Lyriques—Montreal. |
| 15. Marcel Ouimet | Assistant National Director of Programmes—CBC. |
| 16. Jean-Louis Gagnon .. | Journalist and Author. |
| 17. Gérard LeTestut | Director of The Commercial Trades School, Montreal. |
| 18. Dr. Daniel Lagache .. | French Psychologist. |
| 19. Rev. Father Joseph Ledit s.j. | Monthly Magazine "Relations". |
| 20. Claude Julien | American Correspondent of the French newspaper "Le Monde". |
| 21. Paul Gérin-Lajoie ... | Solicitor for the Classical Colleges. |
| 22. Nolasque April | Director of the Agricultural School of Sainte-Martine (Que.). |
| 23. André Ouimet and Fernand Guérard | Director of Television, CBFT—Montreal, Director of Programmes, CBFT. |
| 24. Lionel St-Pierre | President of St. Vincent de Paul Societies. |
| 25. Jean-Marie Beauchemin | Children's Aid. |
| 26. Ayres d'Aguiard | Film Producer. |
| 27. Rev. Father André Picard | Missionary in Pakistan. |
| 28. Armand Gravel | Chiropractor. |
| 29. Lucien l'Allier | Chief of Montreal Public Works Department. |
| 30. René Guénette | First Assistant Secretary of Montreal Catholic School Commission. |

Guest Speakers:

31. Jean Vilar	Director of the Théâtre National Populaire Français.
32. André Malavoy	Director of the Official French Tourist Service.
33. Dr. Eugène Robillard .	Director of the Physiological Department—University of Montreal.
34. Léopold Nadeau	Secretary of the Professional Engineers Corporation for the province of Quebec.
35. Lt-Col Yves Bourassa	Public Relations.
36. Jacques Hélian	Popular French Band Leader.
37. Gaston Tessier	President of the International Confederation of Christian Syndicates.
38. Hubert Beuve-Méry ..	Director of the French Newspaper “Le Monde”—Paris.
39. Dr. François Cloutier .	Psychiatrist.
40. Rev. Father André Legault	Holy-Cross Congregation, Bible Specialist.
41. Louis-Philippe Raymond	Optometrist—attached to the Research Center of the University of Montreal.
42. Sister Marie Suzanne .	Missionary nun.
43. François E. Cleyn	President, “Leach Textiles Ltd.”
44. Yvonne Poncelet	President of the International Catholic Women’s Auxiliaries.
45. H. E. Cardinal Paul-Emile Léger	Archbishop of Montreal.
46. Maurice Richard	National Hockey League—“Les Canadiens”.
47. Jean Drapeau	Mayor of Montreal.

CONFERENCE DE PRESSE

Year: 1954

(List of Participants)

STATIONS: CBFT MONTREAL—January 7, 1954—December 31, 1954

CJBR-TV RIMOUSKI—October, 1954—December 31, 1954

Journalists	Newspapers	Number of Broadcasts
Alfred Ayotte	La Presse	2
Brady Gérard	L’Homme Libre	2
Benoit Jean	Le Devoir	1
Bouchart d’Orval Paul	La Patrie	1
Béraud Jean	La Presse	1
Bertrand Jeannette	Petit Journal	1
Beauregard Joseph	Free Lance	1
Boucher Jean	La Presse	2
Boivin René O.	Radio-Monde	1
Bourret Fernand	Le Travail	1
Boucher Roméo Dr.	Information médicale	1
Bernard Harry	Courrier de St-Hyacinthe	1
Chaput-Rolland Solange	Free Lance	1
Chené Vincent	La Presse	1
Champoux Roger	La Presse	4

Journalists	Newspapers	Number of Broadcasts
Champoux Lucien	La Presse	1
Coté Roland	Petit Journal	2
Cormier Guy	Cité Libre	1
Denis Fernand	Petit Journal	2
Duhamel Roger	La Patrie	3
Desautels Andrée	Free Lance	1
D'Estée Mimi	Radio-Monde	2
Dagenais André	Free Lance	1
Desjardins Maurice	Samedi-Dimanche	1
Dansereau Fernand	Le Devoir	2
Filion Gérard	Le Devoir	2
Frederick Jean	Le Canada Français St-Jean P.Q.	1
Fortin Marc	L'Echo du Nord	1
Gélinas Simone	La Revue Populaire	4
Gascon Pierre	Petit Journal	1
Gagnon Jean-Louis	CKAC	4
Gingras Claude	La Presse	1
Guill Roger	Free Lance	1
Hurteau Laure	La Presse	1
Hamelin Jean	Petit Journal	2
Hout Maurice	La Patrie	1
Harvey Pierre	L'Actualité Economique	1
Hébert Jacques	Vrai	2
Keyserlingk Robert	The Ensign	1
Lafontaine Gustave	La Presse	1
Lefebvre Ovila	La Patrie	1
Langlois Lucien	Montréal-Matin	1
Langlois Georges	La Presse	1
Laporte Pierre	Le Devoir	4
L'Heureux Camille	Le Droit (Ottawa)	1
Leblanc Roméo	La Presse	1
Lussier Monique	Free Lance	1
Levesque Fernand	La Presse	2
Laurendeau André	Le Devoir	2
Legault Rv. Père Emile	Free Lance	1
Léger Jean-Marc	La Presse	1
Laliberté Jean-Marc	Le Devoir	1
Morin Jean-Marie	La Presse	5
Morin Dollard	Le Progrès de Villeray	1
Marcotte Gilles	Le Devoir	4
Morin Jean	Allo Police	2
Mathieu Roger	La Presse	3
Massicotte Albert	Montréal-Matin	1
Mayer Charles	Petit Journal	1
Oigny Odette	Chic	2
O'Leary Dostaler	La Patrie	2
Pelletier Gérard	Le Travail	2
Plouffe Dr. Adrien	Free Lance	1
Proulx Hugette	Radio-Monde	1
Prévost Arthur	Petit Journal	1
Poulin Henri	CKVL (poste)	1
Robert Lucette	La Revue Populaire	3
Robillard Louis	Le Devoir	2

Journalists	Newspapers	Number of Broadcasts
Richer Julia	Notre Temps	3
Robillard Jean-Paul	Le Petit Journal	2
Rochon Paul	La Patrie	3
Robitaille Adrien	Petit Journal	3
Rufiangé André	Vedettes	1
Roy André	Le Travail	1
Sauriol Paul	Le Devoir	5
Smith Fondue Geneviève	Free Lance	2
Stewart William	Presse Canadienne	1
Trépanier Jacques	La Patrie	2
Trudel Paul	Free Lance	1
Trépanier Léon	Free Lance	1
Toupin Paul	Free Lance	1
Tassé Gérald	Free Lance	1
Vallerand Jean	Le Devoir	1
Vleminckx Marcel	Photo-Journal	3
Wilson Marguerite	Free Lance	1
Zalloni François	Free Lance	1

CONFÉRENCE DE PRESSE

ANNÉE 1954

(Liste des Personnalités invitées)

POSTES:

CBFT MONTRÉAL—8 janvier 1954 — 31 Décembre 1954

CJBR-TV RIMOUSKI—octobre 1954 — 31 décembre 1954

Invités:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Auguste Descarries .. | Professeur de piano à Montréal. |
| 2. Jean Delorme | Secrétaire de l'Enseignement spécialisé dans le Québec. |
| 3. Germaine Bernier ... | Chronique féminine dans un journal de Montréal. |
| 4. Gustave Prévost | Ichtyologiste. |
| 5. Léo-Paul Cabana | Directeur du Service des Voies Publiques de Montréal. |
| 6. J.-P. Dubois-Dumée . | Secrétaire de l'Union Internationale de la Presse Catholique. |
| 7. Léon Trépanier | Organisateur de Centenaires et fêtes populaires. |
| 8. Albert Doyon | Directeur général de la Fédération des Oeuvres de charité canadiennes-françaises. |
| 9. D ^r Louis Philippe Panneton | Médecin et écrivain. |
| 10. Trefflé Boulanger | Commission des Écoles catholiques de Montréal et Président du Club Richelieu de Montréal. |
| 11. Jacques Gréber | Urbaniste français. |
| 12. D ^r Louis-C. Simard .. | Pathologiste—Directeur de l'Institut du Cancer. |
| 13. André Rousseaux | Chronique littéraire du journal français "Le Figaro". |
| 14. Lionel Daunais et Charles Goulet | Directeurs des Variétés Lyriques de Montréal. |
| 15. Marcel Ouimet | Directeur adjoint des Programmes—Radio-Canada. |

Invités:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 16. Jean-Louis Gagnon .. | Journaliste et écrivain. |
| 17. Gérard LeTestut | Directeur École des Métiers commerciaux de Montréal. |
| 18. D ^r Daniel Lagache ... | Psychologue français. |
| 19. Rév. Père Joseph Ledit s.j. | Revue "Relations". |
| 20. Claude Julien | Correspondant américain du journal français "Le Monde". |
| 21. Paul Gérin-Lajoie ... | Procureur des Collèges Classiques. |
| 22. Nolasque April | Directeur de l'École d'Agriculture de Sainte-Martine (Québec). |
| 23. André Ouimet et
Fernand Guérard | Directeur de la Télévision (CBFT, Montréal),
Directeur des Programmes de télévision (CBFT, Montréal). |
| 24. Lionel St-Pierre | Président des Sociétés St-Vincent de Paul. |
| 25. Jean-Marie
Beauchemin | Cause des enfants abandonnés. |
| 26. Ayres d'Aguiard | Producteur de Cinéma. |
| 27. Rév. P. André Picard . | Missionnaire au Pakistan. |
| 28. Armand Gravel | Chiropraticien. |
| 29. Lucien l'Allier | Chef du Service des Travaux Publics de Montréal. |
| 30. René Guénette | Premier secrétaire adjoint des Écoles catholiques de Montréal. |
| 31. Jean Vilar | Directeur du Théâtre National Populaire Français. |
| 32. André Malavoy | Directeur du Service officiel du Tourisme français. |
| 33. D ^r Eugène Robillard . | Directeur du département de Physiologie de l'Université de Montréal. |
| 34. Léopold Nadeau | Secrétaire de la Corporation des Ingénieurs Professionnels du Québec. |
| 35. Lt-Col Yves Bourassa | Publiciste. |
| 36. Jacques Hélian | Chef d'orchestre populaire français. |
| 37. Gaston Tessier | Président des Confédérations Internationales des Syndicats chrétiens. |
| 38. Hubert Beuve-Méry . | Directeur du journal français "Le Monde". |
| 39. D ^r François Cloutier . | Psychiatre. |
| 40. Rév. Père André
Legault | Clerc Ste-Croix, spécialiste de la Bible. |
| 41. Louis-Philippe
Raymond | Optométriste au centre de recherche de l'Université de Montréal. |
| 42. S ^r Marie Suzanne | Soeur missionnaire d'Océanie. |
| 43. François E. Cleyn ... | Président de "Leach Textile Ltd." |
| 44. Yvonne Poncelet | Président des Auxiliaires féminines catholiques internationales. |
| 45. S. E. Mgr Paul-Émile
Léger | Cardinal-Archevêque de Montréal. |
| Maurice Richard | Ligue de Hockey Nationale—"Les Canadiens". |
| S. H. Jean Drapeau .. | Maire de Montréal. |

CONFÉRENCE DE PRESSE

ANNEE 1954

(Liste des Journalistes invités)

POSTES: CBFT MONTRÉAL—7 janvier 1954—31 décembre 1954.

CJBR-TV RIMOUSKI—octobre 1954—31 décembre 1954.

Journalistes	Journal	Nombre d'apparitions:
Alfred, Ayotte	"La Presse"	2
Brady, Gérard	L'Homme Libre	2
Benoit, Jean	Le Devoir	1
Bouchart, d'Orval Paul	La Parie	1
Béraud, Jean	La Presse	1
Bertrand, Jeanette	Petit Journal	1
Beauregard, Joseph	Free Lance	1
Boucher, Jean	La Presse	2
Boivin, René O.	Radio-Monde	1
Bourret Fernand	Le Travail	1
Boucher, Roméo Dr	Information médicale	1
Bernard Harry	Courrier de St-Hyacinthe	1
Chaput-Rolland, Solange	Free Lance	1
Chené, Vincent	La Presse	1
Champoux, Roger	La Presse	4
Champoux, Lucien	La Presse	1
Coté, Roland	Petit Journal	2
Cormier, Guy	Cité Libre	1
Denis, Fernand	Petit Journal	2
Duhamel, Roger	La Patrie	3
Desautels, Andrée	Free lance	1
D'Estée, Mimi	Radio-Monde	2
Dagenais, André	Free lance	1
Desjardins, Maurice	Samedi-Dimanche	1
Dansereau, Fernand	Le Devoir	2
Filion, Gérard	Le Devoir	2
Frederick, Jean	Le Canada Français St-Jean P.Q.	1
Fortin, Marc	L'Echo du Nord	1
Gélinas, Simone	La Revue Populaire	4
Gascon, Pierre	Petit Journal	1
Gagnon Jean-Louis	CKAC	4
Gingras, Claude	La Presse	1
Guill, Roger	Free lance	1
Hurteau, Laure	La Presse	1
Hamelin, Jean	Petit Journal	2
Huot, Maurice	La Patrie	1
Harvey, Pierre	L'Actualité Economique	1
Hébert, Jacques	Vrai	2
Keyserlingk, Robert	The Ensign	1
Lafontaine, Gustave	La Presse	1
Lefebvre, Ovila	La Patrie	1
Langlois, Lucien	Montréal-Matin	1
Langlois, Georges	La Presse	1
Laporte, Pierre	Le Devoir	4
L'Heureux, Camille	Le Droit (Ottawa)	1

Journalistes	Journal	Nombre d'apparitions
Leblanc, Roméo	La Presse	1
Lussier, Monique	Free lance	1
Levesque, Fernand	La Presse	2
Laurendeau, André	Le Devoir	2
Legault, Rv. Père Emile	Free Lance	1
Léger, Jean-Marc	La Presse	1
Laliberté, Jean-Marc	Le Devoir	1
Morin, Jean-Marc	La Presse	5
Morin, Dollard	Le Progrès de Villeray	1
Marcotte, Gilles	Le Devoir	4
Morin, Jean	Allo Police	2
Mathieu, Roger	La Presse	3
Massicotte, Albert	Montréal-Matin	1
Mayer, Charles	Petit Journal	1
Oigny, Odette	Chic	2
O'Leary, Dostaler	La Patrie	2
Pelletier, Gérard	Le Travail	2
Plouffe, Dr. Adrien	Free lance	1
Proulx, Huguette	Radio-Monde	1
Prévost, Arthur	Petit Journal	1
Poulin, Henri	CKVL (poste)	1
Robert, Lucette	La Revue Populaire	3
Robillard, Louis	Le Devoir	2
Richer, Julia	Notre Temps	3
Robillard, Jean-Paul	Le Petit Journal	2
Rochon, Paul	La Patrie	3
Robitaille, Adrien	Petit Journal	3
Rufange, André	Vedettes	1
Roy, André	Le Travail	1
Sauriol, Paul	Le Devoir	5
Smith Fondue, Geneviève	Free lance	2
Stewart, William	Presse Canadienne	1
Trépanier, Jacques	La Patrie	2
Trudel, Paul	Free lance	1
Trépanier, Léon	Free lance	1
Toupin, Paul	Free lance	1
Tassé, Gérard	Free lance	1
Vallerand, Jean	Le Devoir	1
Vleminckx, Marcel	Photo-Journal	3
Wilson, Marguerite	Free lance	1
Zalloni, François	Free lance	1

No. 5

PRESS CONFERENCE—RADIO

Dominion Network

Mondays 8:00-8:30 P.M., E.S.T.

January 5-April 6, 1955

Guests

Senator Hubert Humphries of Minnesota (1).

Jean Drapeau, Mayor of Montreal (1).

Mohammed Ali, Prime Minister of Pakistan (1).

Senator Ralph Flanders of Vermont (1).

Leo Gruliow, Editor, Weekly Digest of the Soviet Press, Columbia University (1).

Mason Wade, Historian, Author of "The French Canadians" (1).

Sir Robert Boothby, British Conservative M.P. (1).

Marshall MacDuffie, New York business man (1).

Dr. N. E. LaZerte, Research Director, Canadian School Trustees Association (1).

Senator William Knowland, U.S. Senator for California (1).

Emmanuel Shinwell, British Labour M.P. (1).

Senator Michael Mansfield of Montana (1).

Hon. Walter Harris, Minister of Finance (1).

Participants	Occasions 1955	Chairman 1955
Minifie, James M.	4	4
White, William S.	2	
Freedman, Max	4	
Craig, May	2	
Dale, Edwin	1	
O'Hearn, Walter	2	2
Moore, Jacqueline S.	1	
Cunliffe, Guy	1	
Cross, Austin	1	
Pelletier, Gerard	1	
Fraser, Blair	1	1
McKeown, Robert	2	1
Woodsworth, Charles	2	
Francis, Anne	1	
Drummond, Roscol	2	
Phillips, Cabell	1	
Stursberg, Peter	2	2
Frye, Wm. R.	1	
Weill, Anne	1	
Balaraman, Krishna	1	
Fregault, Prof. Guy	1	
Balantyne, Murray	1	
Garneau, Constance	1	
Denison, Merrill	1	
McKenzie, Robert	2	2
Brown, Joe David	2	
Cameron, James	1	

Participants	Occasions 1955	Chairman 1955
Cheelvankar, K. S.	2	
Sudjic, J. M.	1	
Mitschman, Marcelle	1	
Owens, David	1	
Carpenter, Francis	1	
vas Dias, Arnold	1	
Tomlinson, Betty	1	1
Bailey, Rev. Edgar J.	1	
Dahlgren, Dorothy	1	
Mayo, Dr. H. B.	1	
Young, Eric	1	
Miller, Mrs. Helen Hill	1	
Boyd, Francis	1	
Armstrong, Jane	1	
Wetz, Jean	1	
Needham, Robert	1	
Mackie, Victor	1	
Montgomery, Mrs. Ruth	1	
Jefferies, Maurice	1	
Barkway, Michael	1	

NOTE: Press Conference of January 5th, 1955 with Mr. A. D. Dunton as guest was a tape of Press Conference—Television of December 30th, 1954.

No. 6

PRESS CONFERENCE—TELEVISION

Thursdays 8:00-8:30 P.M., E.S.T.

January 6-April 7, 1955

Guests

- Gordon Nairn, Vice-President, Prudential Insurance Co. of America (1).
- Donald Gordon, President C.N.R. (1).
- Hon. R. H. Winters, Minister of Public Works (1).
- Leon Balcer, M.P. (1).
- Liu Chieh, Chinese Ambassador to Canada (1).
- David Fulton, M.P. (1).
- A. R. Mosher, President, Canadian Congress of Labour (1).
- Hon. Milton F. Gregg, Minister of Labour (1).
- Mrs. Ellen Fairclough, M.P. (1).
- Stanley Knowles, M.P. (1).
- Clarence Campbell, President N.H.L. (1).
- Hon. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs (1).
- Eugene Forsey, Research Director, Canadian Congress of Labour (1).

Participants	Occasions 1955	Chairman 1955
Berton, Pierre	1	1
Brown, Jack	1	
Robertson, Fraser	1	
Nielson, Robert	1	
Fraser, Blair	8	8
Boyd, Hugh	1	
Burke, Stanley	3	
Dennis, Eric	1	
Blakely, Arthur	5	3
Francis, Anne	4	
Swanson, Frank	2	
Bain, George	3	
Langlois, George	2	
Woodsworth, Charles	1	
Long, Tania	1	
McKeown, Robert	3	
Campbell, Norman	4	
Jefferies, Maurice	1	
Needham, Robert	1	
O'Hearn, Walter	1	1
O'Brien, Andy	1	
Desjardins, Marcel	1	
Filion, Gerard	1	
McCook, James	1	
Griffin, Eugene	1	
Baldwin, Warren	1	

No. 7

CBC NEWS ROUNDUP REPORTS

1953 (October, November, December)—64 programs, including

- 67 items from London
- 34 items from Washington
- 28 items from UN or New York
- 20 items from Paris
- 12 items from Tokyo or Seoul
- 4 items from Auckland, N.Z.
- 3 items from Bermuda (Big 3 Conference)
- 2 items from Rome
- 1 item each from Glasgow, Hilversum, Adelaide, Belgrade.

Total Foreign—143

- 76 items from Ottawa
- 28 items from Montreal
- 22 items from Toronto
- 18 items from Vancouver
- 9 items from Winnipeg
- 8 items from Quebec
- 5 items from Sydney, N.S.
- 4 items from Halifax
- 4 items from St. John's
- 4 items from Edmonton
- 3 items from Victoria
- 3 items from Sarnia
- 2 items from North Bay
- 2 items from Cobourg, Ont.
- 1 each from Charlottetown, Sept. Isles, Rouyn, Stratford, Saskatoon, Flin Flon and Trail

Total Domestic—195

Contributors appearing 6 times or more:

*Peter Stursberg—UN and New York	28
*James M. Minifie—Washington and Bermuda	36
*Matthew Halton—London	26
*Douglas LaChance—Paris and Rome	17
Blair Fraser—Ottawa	17
Patrick Keatley—London	14
Bernard Kaplan—Tokyo or Seoul	12
Gerald Waring—Ottawa	13
Frank Swanson—Ottawa	12
Robert McKeown—Ottawa	9
‡Norman McBain—Montreal	9
Frank Edwards—Montreal	15
‡Bill Beatty—Toronto	8
‡Bill Herbert—Vancouver	7
Peter McLintock—Ottawa	6
Robert McKenzie—London	6

Contributors appearing 5 times or less:

Ottawa: Michael Barkway, S. McKay, Richard Jackson, Andrew Snaddon, Peter Dempson, Anne Francis, Victor Mackie, Stanley Burke, †Ken Brown.

London: Monica Mugan, Richard Scott, Alan Marshall, †Andrew Cowan, K. Hutchison, Gerard Fay, Eric Stenton, Colin Legum.

Auckland: James Boswell.

Glasgow: Andrew C. Martin.

Hilversum: B. Matthews.

Paris: Robert Shearer.

Bermuda: Gerry Wilmot.

Adelaide: (not commissioned by CBC; rebroadcast ABC report).

Belgrade: (not commissioned by CBC; rebroadcast BBC report).

St. John's: †J. James, Michael Harrington, H. Coady, †Wm. Galgay.

Halifax: Graham Allen, †Gordon Jones, Irving Whynot.

Sydney: †Bill MacNeil.

Charlottetown: John McEwan.

Quebec: Ken MacAgy, John MacLean, †Neil Morrison.

Sept Iles: J. Stapley.

Rouyn: Andrew Stuparick.

Montreal: †Ken Davey, Ewen Irvine, Gerard Pelletier.

North Bay: Don Delaplante.

Cobourg: †N. Garriock.

Stratford: John Phillips.

Sarnia: George Lunn.

Toronto: J. B. McGeachy, June Dennis, Willson Woodside, Jon Kieran, †Norman DePoe.

Winnipeg: Maysie Rogers, †Liston McIlhagga, †R. Knowles, J. Gilmor, Michael Best, †Don Macdonald, Pat O'Dwyer.

Saskatoon: Isabelle Melville-Ness.

Flin Flon: Ev Smallwood.

Edmonton: †Ron Hunka, Don McDougall.

Trail: J. Boygo.

Vancouver: †Cameron Stockand, Jim Hazelwood, Tom Hazlitt, Herc Munro, Bill Good.

Victoria: Harry Nuttall, Shirley Shea, Jim Nesbitt.

*C.B.C. Correspondent

†C.B.C. staff member

1954 (October, November, December)—65 programs, including

59 items from London

37 items from Washington

40 items from UN or New York

23 items from Paris

3 items from Rome

3 items from Geneva

2 items from Auckland

2 items from Hanoi

1 each from El Alamein, Sydney Australia, Bonn—and, not commissioned by CBC, rebroadcast material from Los Angeles, Chicago, New York. (Eye-witness accounts of disasters).

Total Foreign—177.

53 items from Ottawa
41 items from Toronto (including floods)
21 items from Vancouver
17 items from Montreal
11 items from Halifax
7 items from Winnipeg
5 items from Quebec
6 items from Edmonton
4 items from Calgary
3 items from St. John's
2 items from Lethbridge
2 items from Windsor
1 each from Moncton and Sydney, N.S.

Total Domestic—174

Correspondents appearing 6 times or more:

*James M. Minifie—Washington	36
*Matthew Halton—London	31
*Peter Stursberg—New York and UN	24
*Douglas LaChance—Paris and Rome	23
Patrick Keatley—London	15
Gerald Waring—Ottawa	12
†Bill Beatty—Toronto	12
†Norman DePoe—Hanoi, Toronto and New York	10
Robert McKenzie—London	7
†Bill MacNeil—Toronto	7
Rae Corelli—Halifax	7
†Bob Brazil—Montreal	6
Tom Hazlitt—Vancouver	6
John Bird—Ottawa	6
Peter Dempson—Ottawa	6

Contributors appearing 5 times or less:

London: Jane Armstrong, Richard Scott, † Bernard Trotter, Monica Mugan.
Paris: Roland Pullen.

Geneva: Robert Kroon.

New York: David Friedmann, Bernard Kaplan, Ada Siegel.

Auckland: James Boswell.

Sydney, Australia: Richard Aspinall.

El Alamein: Duke Palmer.

Rome: Jean Nouvecelle.

Bonn: J. Emlyn Williams.

Washington: J. Walker.

Ottawa. Arhtur Blakely, † Ken Brown, Richard Jackson, Robert McKeown, Frank Swanson, Stanley Burke, Larry Macdonald, † Stephen Dale, Warren Baldwin, † Thom Benson, † Liston McIlhagga, Anne Francis, Hugh Boyd.

St. John's: Art Harnett, Michael Harrington.

Halifax: † M. Foisey, King Brown, Max Ferguson, † E. Hallman.

Moncton: Ed Larracey.

Sydney, N.S.: † R. MacNeil.

Quebec: John MacLean.

Montreal: † Rene Levesque, Walter O'Hearn, Bill Weintraub, A. Laporte,
† Del Mackenzie, † Percy Tallman, Bill Petty.

Toronto: J. B. McGeachy, Willson Woodside, Percy Saltzman, Harry Allen, Jon Kieran, Pierre Berton, B. H. Sanders, Edna May, June Dennis, Bill Boss, † John Rooke.

Windsor: † Warren Davis, Harry MacNeil.

Winnipeg: J. Halliwell, † J. Wilson, Peter McLintock, William Metcalfe, Michael Best, † Don Macdonald.

Edmonton: † Ron Hunka, Ken Mason.

Calgary: Andrew Snaddon, Ken Liddell.

Lethbridge: Omar Broughton, T. J. Steele.

Vancouver: † Cameron Stockand, Herc Munro, Bob Ryan, Paddy Sherman, G. McCallum, Bruce Levitt, † Tom Leach, † Harry Nuttall, † Bill Herbert.

Victoria: Hugh Curtis.

*—C.B.C. Correspondent.

†—C.B.C. Staff member.

Notes: High number of Ottawa items in 1953 as compared with 1954 was due to the fact that the House was then in session.

UN General Assembly fell partly within each of the quarters analyzed.

Tokyo coverage, fairly extensive in 1953, dropped off as the Korean War receded.

Average reports run two minutes.

APPENDIX “B”

*List of participants who appeared on the following television
programme during the years 1953 and 1954:*

This Week—Television, 1953-1954

APPENDIX "B"

THIS WEEK—TELEVISION

Sundays 11:05—11:30 P.M. E.S.T.

Participants	Occasions		Chairman 1953-54
	1953	1954	
Sanders, Wilfrid	34	1	34
Dauphinee, John D.	11		9
Farquharson, R. A.	4	1	4
Allen, Ralph	12		2
Long, Marcus	6	38	38
McKeown, Robert	2	4	4
Krehm, William		5	4
Freedman, Max		3	1
McGeachy, J. B.	30	31	
Friedman, Wolfgang	8	27	
McInnis, Edgar	12	5	
Richardson, B. T.	9	1	
Woodside, Willson	7	3	
Swinton, K. R.	4		
Fraser, Blair	3	1	
Berton, Pierre	2		
List, Wilfred	2	1	
McTaggart, Ken	2		
Keate, Stuart	2		
Jolliffe, Edward	2	2	
Brewin, Andrew	2		
Martin, Andrew	2		
Clare, John	1		
Hydleman, Michael	1		
Hamilton, Grey	1		
Parker, Robert	1		
Clarke, Patricia	1		
Bates, Gordon	1		
Laming, Hugh	1		
Sclanders, Ian	1		
Hickey, Harvey	1		
Belland, D. G.	1		
Plewman, W. R.	1		
Turnbull, Colin	1		
Shore, Ernest	1		
Needham, R. J.	1		
Watkins, Ernest	1	1	
Jenkins, William P.	1		
Keirstead, Burton	1		
Francis, Anne	1	2	
Sayre, Mrs. Raymond	1		
Reade, John Collingwood	1		
Isaacs, Harold	1		
McEachern, R. A.	1	1	
MacKay, R. W. G.	1		
McCulley, Joseph	1		
Lewis, David	1	1	
Gander, L. Marsland	1		

Participants	Occasions		Chairman 1953-54
	1953	1954	
Sutherland, Donald	1	2	
Spencer, Robert	1	2	
Dunn, Hugh A.	1		
Humphrey, John P.	1		
Birney, Earle	1		
Dewhurst, Claude		4	
Pyper, C. P.		3	
Siegel, Ada		2	
McLintock, Peter		2	
Goforth, W. Wallace		2	
McKenzie, Robert		2	
Trudeau, Pierre		2	
LaChance, Douglas		2	
Minifie, J. M.		2	
Lindsay, Kenneth		1	
Gibson, Douglas		1	
Uhl, Alexander		1	
Stykolt, Stefan		1	
Keyserlingk, R. W.		1	
Quilliam, D. C.		1	
Brunton, D. C.		1	
Lee, Jenny		1	
Wilson, Isabel		1	
Rowan, William		1	
Williams, Carlton		1	
Stainhouse, Herbert		1	
Harkness, Ross		1	
Griffin, Eugene		1	
Philip, Percy		1	
Murray, Gladstone		1	
Careless, J. M. S.		1	
Stella, Roy		1	
Egan, Leo		1	
Stevenson, William		1	
Taylor, Malcolm		1	
Wrong, Dennis		1	
Falardeau, Jean-Charles		1	
Greunther, General		1	
Boothby, Sir Robert		1	
Aguese, George		1	
Harris, Kenneth		1	
Muggeridge, Malcolm		1	
Humphrey, Gay		1	
Gruliow, Leo		1	
Keyes, David		1	
Frye, William		1	
Gordon, Walter		1	
Halton, Matthew		1	
Stursberg, Peter		1	
Swanson, Frank		1	
Younger, Kenneth		1	
Fullman, Charles		1	
De Poe, Norman		1	
Perry, J. Harvey		1	

